Second Series, Vol. XXVI No. 18

Wednesday, December 7, 1960
Agrahayana 16, 1982 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume XLVIII, November 28 to December 9, 1960/*Agrahayana* 7 to 18, 1882 (Saka)]

No. 11.—*Monday, November* 28, 1960/*Agrahayana* 7, 1882 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Member sworn	2459
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 493 to 500, 518 and 501	2459—97
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 502 to 517 and 519 to 526	2497—2510
Unstarred Questions Nos. 845 to 913, 915 to 934	2510—75
Papers laid on the Table	2576
Statement *re.* Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways), 1960-61	2577
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
1. Surrender of duty protection by Stanvac	2577—79
2. Reported partial closure of ordnance factories in Kanpur	2579—82
Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee Clauses 79 to 97 and 99 to 181	2585—2696
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Nalagarh Committee	2626—2712
Daily Digest	2713—20

No. 12.—*Tuesday, November*, 29, 1960/*Agrahayana* 8, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 527 to 532, 534 to 536, 539, 541 and 542	2721—55
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 533, 537, 538, 540 and 543 to 566	2755—74
Unstarred Questions Nos. 935 to 1013	2774—2822
Statement *re.* Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers	2823
Papers laid on the Table	2824
Statement *re.* Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1960-61	2824
Correction of Answer to S.Q. No. 692	2824-25
Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee	2825—2900
Clauses 181 to 190, 192 to 203, 205 to 215, 191, 202 and 204	2837—60
Motion *re.* Report of Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee	2501—56
Daily Digest	2957—62

No. 13.—*Wednesday, November* 30, 1960/*Agrahayana* 9, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 568 to 571 and 573 to 576	2963—95
Short Notice Question No. 1	2995—3001
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 567, 572 and 577 to 604	3001—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1014 to 1090 and 1092 to 1098	3019—72

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table 3073–74
Message from Rajya Sabha 3074
British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill—
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . 3074
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-third Report 3074
Report of Railway Convention Committee . . . 3075
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Agreement on Indo-Pakistan rail-link 3075–80
Statement *re.* Incidents in Congo 3080–90
Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee 3090–3165
Clauses 5A, 98 and 1 3090–3164
Motion to pass 3165
Discussion *re.* Indus Waters Treaty 3165–3240
Daily Digest 3241–46

No. 14.—*Thursday, December* 1, 1960/*Agrahayana* 10, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 605 to 609, 611, 612 and 614 . 3247–80
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 610, 613 and 615 to 634 . . 3280–94
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1099 to 1168 . . 3294–3336
Re. Motions for Adjournment 3336–41
Papers laid on the Table 3341–42
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Accident at Bhakra Dam on 13th November, 1960 . . 3342–43
Statement *re.* Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks . . 3344–46
Statement *re.* Policy towards Non-scheduled operators . 3346–48
Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Joint Committee—
Motion to pass 3348–3401
Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill—
Motion to consider 3403–68
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-eighth Report 3468
Daily Digest 3469–74

No. 15.—*Friday, December,* 2, 1960/*Agrahayana* 11, 1832 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 636 to 645 3475–3507
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 635 and 646 to 679 . 3507–27
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1169 to 1252 . 3527–82
Motions for Adjournment—
Transfer of Beru Bari Union to Pakistan and reference to Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill to State Legislatures . 3582–93
Papers Laid on the Table . . . 3594–95

COLUMNS

Business of the House . . . 3595, 3596—97, 3716

Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-eighth Report . . . 3596

Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 3597—3675

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-third Report 3675

Resolution *re.* Nationalisation of General Insurance . . . 3675—3716

Resolution *re.* New Marking System of Voting . . . . . 3716—30

Daily Digest . . . . . 3731—38

No. 16.—*Monday, December* 5, 1960/*Agrahayana* 14, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 680, 681, 683 to 686, 688, 690, 703, 694 to 699, 701 and 702 . . . . . 3739—75
Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . . . 3775—79

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 682, 687, 689, 691 to 693, 700 and 704 to 718 3779—91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1253 to 1262, 1264 to 1328 and 1330 . . 3791—3838

Motion for Adjournment—
Proposed retrenchment of Workers in Bhilai Steel Plant 3839—42

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 3842—43

Messages from Rajya Sabha 3843

Repealing and Amending Bill—
As passed by Rajya Sabha 3844

President's Assent to Bills . 3844

Motor Transport Workers Bill—
Report of Joint Committee . . . 3844

Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill—
Report of Select Committee . . . 3844

Motor Transport Workers Bill—
Evidence tendered before Joint Committee 3845

Statement *re.* Incidents near Gurdwara Rakabganj . . . . . 3845—47

Statement *re.* Discussions between the Central Government and Government of West Bengal *re.* Transfer of Berubari to Pakistan . . . . . 3847—79

Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 3879—3933
Clauses 2 and 1 . . . . . 3905—15
Motion to pass . . . . . 3915—33

Business of the House . . . . . 3933—34

Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) 1960-61 . . 3935—53

Resolution *re.* Report of Railway Convention Committee . . 3954—70

Daily Digest . . . . . 3971—78

No. 17.—*Tuesday, December* 6, 1960/*Agrahayana* 15, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 719, 720, 722 to 728 and 730 to 732 . 3979—4016

	COLUMNS
Written Ansers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 721, 729 and 733 to 743	4016—24
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1331 to 1405	4024—67
Papers laid on the Table	4067—68
Bills introduced—	
1. Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill	4068
2. Maternity Benefit Bill	4068-69
Resolution *re.* Report of Railway Convention Committee	4069—4176
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1960-61	4176—95
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Minimum Prices of Agricultural Commodities	4195—4216
Daily Digest	4217—22
No. 18.—*Wednesday, December* 7, 1960/*Agrahayana* 16, 1882 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 744 to 747 and 749 to 752	4223—54
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 748 and 753 to 788	4254—69
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1406 to 1496	4270—4330
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
1. Reported Pakistani raid into an Indian village	4331—33
2. Pig iron plants in private sector	4335—38
Papers laid on the Table	4333—35
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1230	4338—40
Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill—Passed	4341
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1960-61	4342—4417
Motion *re.* Production, Distribution and Export of Sugar	4417—74
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* P. L. 480 funds for West Bengal	4474—84
Daily Digest	4485—92
No. 19.—*Thursday, December* 8, 1960/*Agrahayana* 17, 1882 (*Saka*).	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 779 to 782, 784, 785, 787 and 789 to 792	4493—4528
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 783, 786, 788 and 793 to 804	4529—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1497 to 1558	4538—76
Papers laid on the Table	4576
Messages from Rajya Sabha	4577
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
South Africa's decision to become a republic in the Commonwealth	4577—79
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill—Introduced.	4579-80
Re. Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill	4580—82
Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider	4582—4653
Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	4653—57
Clauses 1 and 2	4657
Motion to pass	4657

	COLUMNS
Motion *re.* Sports in India	4657—4722
Daily Digest	4723—28

No. 20.—*Friday, December,* 9, 1960/*Agrahayana* 18, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 805 to 807, 809 to 911, 813 to 815 and 817 to 819	4729—66
Short Notice Question No. 3	4766—70
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Question Nos. 808, 812, 816 and 820 to 829	4770—77
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1559 to 1620	4777—4812
Motion for Adjournment—	
Indian contingent in Congo	4813—16
Papers laid on the Table	4816-17
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Indo-Pakistan Trade Talks	4817-20
Business of the House	4820-21
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1960—Passed	4821-22
Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider	4822—63
Clauses 2 to 22 and 1	4863—75
Motion to pass	4875
Arrest of Member	4875-76
Delhi Rent Control Bill—Introduced	4876
Abolition of Employment of Casual Labour Bill—Negatived—	
Motion to consider	4876—4905
Indian Institute of Archaeology Bill—	
Motion to circulate	4905—36
Daily Digest	4937—42

N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on question which are orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that member.

GMGIPND—LS III—1545 (Ai) LS—19-12-60—901.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 7, 1960/Agrahayana 16, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assam Situation

\+

*744. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Halder:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of action taken by Assam Government to rehabilitate the refugees of the recent riots in Assam;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to investigate into the conduct of State officers involved in the linguistic disturbances; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A short note on the Assam Government's policy on rehabilitation of disturbance affected people is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1].

(b) and (c). Enquiries are being made into the conduct of officers during the July disturbances. So far action has been taken against 25 officers of whom 23 have been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings are being drawn up against them. A commission of inquiry consisting of a High Court Judge has been appointed to enquire into the happenings on the 4th July, 1960 at Gauhati and a similar commission of inquiry has been appointed to enquire into and report on the incidents that occurred in the first week of July 1960 at Goreshwar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister said in this House that unless a proper atmosphere was created it will not be possible to have a fuller enquiry into the details which led to the riots. I want to know whether that atmosphere now prevails and whether a detailed enquiry will be held to ascertain the basic facts leading to the riots?

Shri G. B. Pant: The atmosphere has improved considerably and I hope no action will be taken by anyone to disturb it or to make it worse than it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether due protection has been given to those who have gone back to Assam and, if so, what positive steps have been taken to protect their lives and property and whether any compensation has been paid to those who have lost their property?

Shri G. B. Pant: The persons who have returned are living in their homes and doing their work, and there is no sense of apprehension so far as they are concerned according to the information that I have received.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the number of refugees in West Bengal varies with the computation of the Assam Government, and if so, whether the Government have tried to ascertain whether it is not a fact that some spurious elements from the vagrant population of West Bengal have joined the camps there and imposed themselves on the refugees of Assam? If so, may I know what steps do the Government propose to take to isolate them from the real refugees?

Shri G. B. Pant: According to the information that we have, the people who are in the camps there have migrated to those camps from Assam. There are others also who are living with their friends and relatives; there might be some doubt about the absolute accuracy of the figures regarding the latter, but as to the former, there need not be any doubt.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to three demands made by the Assam refugees at present in West Bengal, namely, first, that full compensation should be paid for the losses suffered; second, the rehabilitation of the refugees into consolidated Bengali colonies in Assam; and third, an assurance of protection in future? I want to know whether these demands have been brought to the notice of the Government and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to fulfil these demands?

Shri G. B. Pant: An assurance of protection for the future, I think, is a perfectly legitimate demand after the experience that some of them had to go through during the disturbances and any assistance that can be given for their rehabilitation has also to be quite appropriate.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the other two points—the demand for full compensation for the losses suffered and the demand for rehabilitation in consolidated Bengali colonies?

Shri G. B. Pant: Many demands are being made by many people and we do not scrutinise everything.

Shri Assar: In the statement it is said that 3,700 persons have returned to Assam. May I know what efforts are made by the Government to make other refugees also go back to their homes?

Shri G. B. Pant: Out of the 79,000, all have gone back to their homes except 331 who have not returned because they were invalids and the civil surgeon advised them to stay where they were.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government have ascertained the effect of the adoption of Assamese as the only language for the State by the Assembly on the people who are not Assamese-speaking and who are either speaking the hill languages or are Bengali-speaking?

Shri G. B. Pant: It has not been liked by them.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement, it is said that out of 58,000 people who had moved to West Bengal, 27,000 are in West Bengal camps. May I know whether all of them have returned?

Mr. Speaker: He said so twice—except 331, all others have returned.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is about the people who were in camps in Assam. About the people who were in camps in Bengal, according to one information, nearly 34,000 have returned and according to another report that we have, the number is said to be larger. So, I am not mentioning the other number.

Shri Tangamani: About the inquiry that has been started, is it only that one inquiry which was referred to by

the hon. Home Minister or, is it the inquiry about the other incidents referred to by the Prime Minister in the course of the discussion?

Shri G. B. Pant: The enquiry to go into the deeper causes is yet to follow. That has not been taken up.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the hon. Home Minister gave any advice to the Assam Government as to the language or languages they should adopt for the State and, if so, what advice did he give?

Mr. Speaker: How does all that arise here?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That was the question I sent, but my name has been clubbed with this, without any of my questions being mentioned in the list. If it is checked, it will be found that that was the question which I sent, though it is not stated in the list of questions published in spite of my name having been clubbed here. That was the particular thing that I wanted to know, namely, whether the hon. Home Minister gave any advice to them regarding the language formula and, if so, what advice did he give.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the complaint made by the hon. Member is concerned, that would be an argument for striking off his name from this question and not for putting a question which does not arise out of it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My name may be struck off from this and my question may be put in as a separate item.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: If he can only write a letter, I would like to take it up if it is a different question altogether.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the committee to inquire into the basic causes of the disturbances is to be appointed and what will be the nature of the constitution of this committee?

Shri G. B. Pant: The constitution has not yet been determined; the committee will be appointed at the appropriate time.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the reason why the inquiry over the Goreshwar incident took place?

Shri G. B. Pant: The disturbance took a very serious turn in Goreshwar and it was considered necessary to have such an inquiry.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: The statement indicates that nearly 27,000 are in West Bengal camps still. In view of the extremely normal situation in Assam, may I know what positive steps are taken by the West Bengal Government to stop the influx of the floating population?

Shri G. B. Pant: The West Bengal Government would be happy if more people did not flow into their State, which is already under heavy strain. But I do not know how they can prevent anyone from coming to Bengal from any part of India.

Institute for Precision Technicians

+

*745. { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** / **Shri Bahadur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer for assistance from Switzerland, has been made for setting up a training institute for precision mechanics and technicians for instrument industry;

(b) whether the assistance will be in form of personnel and equipment;

(c) if so, the details of it;

(d) whether any location has been decided upon to start this training institute; and

(e) the total amount involved in this project?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir,

(c) The Swiss Foundation for Technical Assistance will provide the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research with one million Swiss francs worth of equipment and 8 Swiss experts for a period not exceeding five years for the establishment of the Training Centre.

(d) Not yet.

(e) About Rs. 1 crore spread over a period of 5 years—inclusive of Swiss aid.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know by what time the institute will start functioning?

Dr. M. M. Das: This question is premature. No date is fixed for the starting of the institute, because our agreement with the Swiss Foundation is yet to be finalised.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know the number of trainees who would be admitted to this institute and the duration of the training?

Dr. M. M. Das: These things have yet to be determined.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines

*746. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been achieved so far in developing the Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines;

(b) whether all the machinery required has been imported and erected by now; and

(c) the total amount of money spent so far in developing this mine?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) All the preliminary arrangements for execution of the Project have been completed and tenders invited for the procurement of machinery and equipment, the installation of Mining Plants etc.

(b) No.

(c) Rs. 72,73,000 approximately (from 15th November, 1958 to 30th November, 1960).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether tenders for machinery were received from different countries or from only Japanese machinery companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to arrangement, tenders were opened from countries other than Japan.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the total payment which has been made so far to the foreign consultants who are working out the design and the lay-out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will require notice to answer that question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government is obliged to import all this machinery for this project only from Japan and from no other country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir; the machines that are required for this project are appropriate from that country. We would like to get these machines from Japan, because the credit has come from Japan.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Then what is the use of inviting tenders? According to the agreement, Government have been forced to buy all the machinery from Japan.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no force or obligation on us. If the machinery would be available from Japan which are appropriate and purposive for our function, surely we would like to purchase it from them.

Canadian Wheat Gift

+

*747. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of conterpart funds established in accordance with terms of acceptance of a gift of wheat of 10 million dollars offered by Canada in 1958; and

(b) how these funds are being utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The counterpart funds represent rupees generated by the sale to public of consumable commodities, such as wheat and non-ferrous metals, received from Canada as grants under the Colombo Plan. These funds are available for utilisation on mutually agreed projects in the Plan. While negotiations are going on for selecting such projects, it has been agreed that a part of the funds, equivalent of $ 10 million, will be earmarked for development of higher technological institutes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the expenditure from this fund will be disbursed by any special committee or departmentally?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The expenditure is made out to the various projects and it is earmarked to the department concerned. For instance, if it is for Mayurakshi Project, it is given to the project authorities. If it is for the Canada-India Reactor, it is given to the atomic energy department.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the total amount that has so far been spent out of this fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far we have spent Rs. 9.24 crores out of the counterpart funds.

Shri Radha Raman: The fund was created in 1958 and the Deputy Minister stated that the matter is still under negotiation as to the projects on which the fund is to be spent. May I know how long will the finalisation of these projects take and whether any project is nearing finalisation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no delay. The fund is a continuing one. As and when we get money by the sale of consumable commodities like non-ferrous metals and wheat to the public, that is added on to the fund. On the other hand, we are spending money out of the fund also. As I have stated, we have already spent Rs. 9.24 crores. 10 million dollars have been earmarked and we are finalising the details with the Ministries concerned. Other schemes are in progress. There is absolutely no delay.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon Deputy Minister stated that the counterpart funds will be utilised in the form of non-ferrous matters and consumer goods. I want to know some items of the consumer goods.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not make any such statement.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of counterpart funds in India and how much of it is in regard to this agreement with Canada?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to the counterpart funds generated by the sale of wheat and non-ferrous metals that we have got from Canada. The total fund now available is Rs. 34.09 lakhs.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The counterpart funds are not only from Canada but also from America. I want to know how much of it relates to Canada.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to Canada. If information is required on a larger question, I want separate notice.

Recognition of Central Government Employees' Unions

+

*749. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have restored the recognition of those unions recognition of which was withdrawn after the July, 1960 strike; and

(b) names of those Unions whose recognition has been restored?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under 4B of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules an employee cannot become a member of a union if it is not recognised. So, some of the unions are not able to function now. May I know whether Government will suspend the application of this rule till the question of the restoration of recognition is finally decided?

Shri G. B. Pant: Government have no intention of suspending any existing rule.

Shri Nath Pai: The other day, Mr. Speaker, you gave a ruling that individual cases it will not be appropriate to bring in this House and in the absence of the normal channel to the employees being shut up, this is causing tremendous inconvenience and, in view of that.....

Mr. Speaker: Only in this House I never said that the hon. Member could not write to the Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: These are the only normal channels and this is a very delicate fabric. The recognition of the unions was withdrawn as a result of participation in a strike which was declared illegal under the Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: The question is coming and the preamble to this question is very essential, because the answer has been very cryptic "No. Does not arise". The whole fabric of trade unionism will collapse if organisations which were representative and recognized by Government . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: Will the Government, in view of the fact that the trade unions have to play an important role in our democracy and the hardships that are being caused by denial of this recognition, speedily take up the issue? May I also draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the statement which he made before the Consultative Committee that Whiteley Council will be constituted. If they are to be constituted, who will be representing the employees in the absence of recognition of the old and established unions?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the matter is being actively considered and there will be rules also laying down the conditions for recognition. When all that is done, then due recognition may be withdrawn from some of the then unions, but.....

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has said that some of the recognitions will be withdrawn.

Shri Rajendra Singh: After the recognition of some of the unions have been withdrawn, those unions went to the High Court and the High Court has issued a writ against the employers, that is, the railways. There are some such unions. Why is it that when the High Court has issued a writ the Government is not giving the usual facilities to those unions which can function?

Shri G. B Pant: I have not received any order from any High Court.

Shri Rajendra Singh: To pin-point it the Eastern Railway Employees' Union was served with a notice by the railway withdrawing its recognition. On a petition by the union the High Court of Calcutta has issued a writ against the order of the railways. In spite of that writ of the High Court, Government is not giving the usual facilities to the union to function normally.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put the question straight. The hon. Minister has answered that he has not received any such notice or writ or orders passed on the writ. The hon. Member says that in respect of the Eastern Railway Workers' Union the High Court of Calcutta has issued a writ. Is the hon. Minister in possession of it?

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not received any intimation about it. a

Shri Rajendra Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him later, if necessary.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि इस प्रकार के अनेक मजदूर संघ, जिनमें से जबलपुर के सम्बन्ध में खुद मेरा तजुर्बा है, इस हड़ताल के असफल होने के बावजूद अभी तक अपने इस प्रकार के देशद्रोह के कामों को जारी रखे हुए हैं, और ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार इस बात का निर्णय कर लेगी कि जिन मजदूर संघों ने प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष किसी भी रूप से इस हड़ताल को प्रोत्साहन दिया था, उनको हर्गिज मान्यता न दी जावे ?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member should not be allowed to make insinuations that unions are indulging in treasonable activities. Government have a law which they can enforce and see that nobody indulges in those activities. This is the second time this insinuation is being brought. We canot sit idle here listening to accusations of treachery.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member started it (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members should take their seats. If the hon. Member utilizes this opportunity to make a speech and then make suggestions, it is equally open to another hon. Member to suggest that it ought not to be done. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: He can make suggestions but not insinuations.

Mr. Speaker: No, there is no insinuation. According to the hon. Member some unions have engaged themselves in treasonable activities. I do not think even the God himself can be responsible for the actions of the creatures that he has created, and much less the hon. Member who is connected with a trade union for every individual trade union or member of the trade union. There may be some cases here and there. Under those circumstances.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They should be able to deal with them under the ordinary law. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nobody can stand guarantee for all the persons in the world. Under these circumstances, some hon. Members are of the opinion that it is treasonable and, therefore, they have engaged themselves in treasonable activities. Therefore, the hon. Member suggests that Government should be careful in trying to give recognition with respect to them. It is equally asserted by another hon. Member that recognition ought to be given to them. There are differences of opinion. Otherwise, there will be only a dictatorial or totalitarian State and not a democracy in this country. There are two views and I am allowing both the views to be expressed in this House. It is rather strange that hon. Members should be vociferous when they want to express their views and then refuse to allow other hon. Members to make their own points about it. (*Interreptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: Views are different from accusations.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: You were pleased to give your ruling to the effect.....

Mr. Speaker: I have not given any ruling contrary to the rules.

Shri Hem Barua: You were pleased to make an observation to the effect that there should be no speech-making during the question hour. Will you please extend that observation to the effect that there should be no accusations of treasonableness and things like that made against any people?

Shri Raghunath Singh: How can there be a point of order on the observations of the Speaker?

Shri Ranga: Where is the question of making charges?

Mr. Speaker: Order order. When Shri Nath Pai intervened he said it is an important matter. The hon. Home Minister in answer said that it is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government and the hon. Home Minister. Shri Nath Pai was not satisfied with that and he wanted to get it changed. So, he said this is the only channel through which individual cases can be brought to the notice of Government and if this only channel is shut out, what is to be done? When he said this is the only channel, another hon. Member suggested that in giving recognition Government should not be hasty because there are certain persons or unions who ought not to be recognised because they are guilty. On a prior occasion the hon. Minister has stated that those individuals who have engaged themselves in violent activities shall not be recognized. The hon. Member stretched the point a little further and said that those who are treasonably violent should not be recognized. That is all what he said. There is nothing more than that. Now let us proceed to something else.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Home Minister said just now that the matter is under active consideration. May I know by what time the consideration stage shall be over? Shall we have some time limit of, say, 1 month, 2 months or 3 months by which the decision will be taken?

Mr. Speaker: How long is it likely that the hon. Minister will take to come out with a decision?

Shri G. B. Pant: To come out with a decision? I do not want to delay the decision. But I cannot give any exact date by which the consideration stage will be over. But there is no desire to delay matters. We want to proceed with things as expeditiously as we reasonably can.

Shri Tyagi: I want to get one clarification in this connection. What is the clear policy of the Government in regard to such organisations as saboteurs, whether they are recognized or not recognized. I cannot understand the meaning of shifting ground every day. After all, when the Minister gave orders and withdrew the recognition from these organisations, he did it after full consideration of the matter, I am sure. How is it that he is again actively considering this question?

Shri G. B. Pant: I did not say that I am actively considering this particular question.

Shri Tyagi: After all, Government's word must carry some weight.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not been guilty of any inconsistency.

Shri Nath Pai: The recognition was withdrawn because of participation in an illegal strike, not because of treasonable activities. Sir, you must defend us. This means that we are guilty of treasonable activities (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Nath Pai: I am entirely in your hands. Things cannot be allowed to be said here palpably making accusations of the most dangerous and sinister type. Recognition was withdrawn not because of any treason but because the strike was an illegal one and under the existing law..... (*Interruption*). Please listen now because you do not know the basic facts.... (*Interruption*). The recognition was withdrawn not because of treason but because of an illegality. Illegality and treason are very different things and so senior an hon. Member like Shri Tyagi should know this difference .... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow any further discussion on this matter. Hon. Members are interested in seeing that recognition of these unions is wholly restored. The hon. Home Minister is considering this matter and he says that as early as possible he will do so. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid he has not promised to do so. He is only considering it. It only depends.... (*Interruption*).

Shri G. B. Pant: If you will permit me, I do not think there was any ambiguity about what I said. Ordinarily, I do not want to confuse any section in this House by ambiguous statements. What I said was that the entire question of relationship between the Government and its employees was under consideration. It included also the question of the conditions on which recognition should be granted. As and when these questions are decided, we will look into these matters as to which of those which have been de-recognised should be recognised. I had stated previously also when I dealt with this question at the initial stage that though we are now ordering de-recognition, we will see how these various unions behave and then we would consider this question. There is nothing inconsistent in what I said then and what I am saying now. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tangamani and Shri Rajendra Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

Shri Rajendra Singh: We do not mind.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Tangamani.

Shri Rajendra Singh: * * *.

Mr. Speaker: Let not a single word of the hon. Member after I called him to order be included in the record.

Shri Rajendra Singh: * *.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have told him that if necessary I will call him. He cannot catch hold of the whole House and go on haranguing like this. If he wants an opportunity to ask a question, I would have called him after Shri Tangamani. The hon. Member comes here once in a while and wants to ask all the questions, as if he can exhaust them, on a single day, because he is absent on the other days.....(*Interruption*). Old men and young men all behave in the same manner: what am I to do? Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that under the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, rule 4(B) will not apply to unions but will only apply to associations; if so, may I know whether the provisions of rule 4(B) which no longer applies to the unions will be extended to associations also? Also, are Government going to modify, if at all, the terms and conditions of recognition which have been given to the various unions recognised before de-recognition takes place; if so, what is their nature?

Shri G. B. Pant: As I said, the matter is under consideration as to the terms and conditions that should govern recognition. Then all these matters will come under consideration.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member. I have put up with him enough; so also the House. In season and out of season, irrespective of the occasion, the hon. Member gets up and asks a question. I have been very tolerant to him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I only want to ask one question....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow him to do so. I am not going to call him on this question at all. Shri Banerjee.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: * *

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not a word of what the hon. Member has said in spite of my not calling him and telling him that I am not going to allow him to ask a question shall go on record. His remarks would be expunged from the record. If, in

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

spite of my asking an hon. Member not to proceed, he goes on, then the punishment is that that portion shall not appear in the official rerord, nor shall it be published by the newspapers. It is not open to him to go on as he likes. This is the first punishment that I am thinking of. But if he persists, then I am afraid I will have to think of other punishments.

Shri Rajendra Singh *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has issued a circular to the effect that officers shall not entertain interviews with MPs regarding the service conditions of employees in the Railways and other Central Government services?

Shri G. B. Pant: There is a general rule. I do not know if any circular has been issued to the effect that Government employees should not worry the hon. Members of Parliament or others about matters affecting their own promotion dismissal or other disciplinary action or such questions as relate to service matters. I have been somewhat tolerant and I have been answering almost every letter that has come to me from hon. Members of Parliament going thereby against the rule. I think I have to pull up myself.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The hon. Minister was kind enough to say....

Seth Govind Das *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member has never taken interest in labour affairs. He must allow me to allow other hon. Members an opportunity.

Seth Govind Das: I know everything about it. I have taken some interest in that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has no hold in Jabalpur. I can assure you.

Mr. Speaker: I am here to judge who is who in this House so far as questions are concerned. Shri Anthony Pillai.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The hon. Minister was kind enough to state that he was anxious to come to a decision quickly and that nothing should delay a decision. May I know what factors are delaying his decision because after all five months have pased since recognition was withdrawn and if recognition is not re-granted in time many of these unions will die as many of them have provision to the effect that unless they are renewed within six months or so, membership lapses?

Shri G. B. Pant: All unions have not been de-recognised. There are a number of unions, which can and are, I think, functioning even today. As to the time of five months or four or three months, the question has been actively under consideration. The hon. Member will pardon me for saying that he does not perhaps fully appreciate the magnitude, complications and intricacies involved in these matters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With the withdrawal of recognition the negotiating machinery or the monthly meetings with the various representatives of the federation has also stopped. I would like to know whether till the Whitley Council constitution is finally drafted or is shaped the Government will kindly consider whether or not negotiations should be held with the representatives so that accumulated grievances are properly discussed even without recognition.

Shri G. B. Pant: Of de-recognised unions or of those which still stand recognised?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion. He wants temporary recognition until final recognition is given. The point is that whichever unions are still recognised they will do so. But he suggests that whichever are not recognised or have been de-recognised they must be allowed to act on behalf of the Union until recognition takes place. That means, immediately there must be a suspension and the same persons be allowed to negotiate.

Shri Nath Pai: That is a channel.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, that is the only channel.

Shri G. B. Pant: That will not be consistent with the idea of de-recognition.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि.....

Mr Speaker: There is no good using words which will be misunderstood. It can be equally strong by using other words.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि जब इस प्रकार के मजदूर संघों की मान्यता बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद रद्द की गई है और जब मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के आधार पर भी कह सकता हूं कि अभी तक इस प्रकार के मजदूर संघों का वही रवैया है, जो कि स्ट्राइक के समय था, तब इस मान्यता के विषय पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ गई है ।

Mr. Speaker: Very well. These are suggestions on both sides. If and when the hon. Minister makes up his mind and comes to a decision and if the House wants an opportunity to show that that decision is not right and no recognition ought to be allowed, I will give an opportunity and Dr. Govind Das may say so. To others who may not be satisfied, I will give an opportunity. Next question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before proceeding to the next question, may I make a submission? You were pleased to observe the other day and today also that not a word shall go into the press about what Raja Mahendra Pratap said. I do not challenge your ruling. I only want to submit that, since this is an interpretation of the rules, you will be pleased to take the opinion of the various groups in the House about the change in the rules.

Mr. Speaker: I have not made any change in the rules. Any unparliamentary expression can be expunged. That is one thing. The other thing is that no hon. Member can speak or put questions without my consent—without my calling upon him to do so. If, however, hon. Members go on, making it a meeting of their own and expressing their views, shall I allow them to go on? What is the other way for me except to direct that those proceedings would not form part of the record? If any hon. Member talks irrelevantly, I can remove his remarks. The remarks made by the hon. Member in question are irrelevant, because I had not called him. So, I directed that they would not form part of the record. Otherwise, I cannot see how order can be maintained in this House. Hon. Members will kindly consider this. Where there are no rules, there is a rule towards the end of the Rules of Procedure which says that I am to see that order is maintained. I welcome the hon. Member Shri Braj Raj Singh's question. If he can tell me how else I have to carry on I have no objection to do so. It pains me to do it.

Shri Nath Pai: Raja Mahendra Pratap does not hear. He is hard of hearing. Therefore, he goes on speaking. I do not say that he does so in a spirit of defiance. Unless somebody helps him, he goes on. This may perhaps be considered. He is one of the best behaved Members.

Mr. Speaker: I have nothing against him. Personally, I have great regard for him. Hon. Members would have noticed his interruptions from time to time. Is it right to interrupt like that?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, you were pleased to observe or give a ruling to the effect that unparliamentary expressions will be expunged from the proceedings of this House. When you give a ruling expunging something from the proceedings in the House, that is one thing.

But then there are occasions, may I humbly submit, when you order expunction of passages which you may consider in your wisdom unparliamentary, from your Chambers, not on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Since he has raised the point, I may state that the practice adopted is this. I generally expunge things in the House. Whatever is expunged on the floor of the House is known to hon. Members. I am not presiding all the time. There is the Deputy-Speaker. There are others who preside. Afterwards, the proceedings are brought to me. Under the rules, I have got the right to expunge. The only thing is, as soon as I expunge anything in my Chamber, I cause to be put up in the Notice Office the portion that is expunged, and if any hon. Member says that so far as he is concerned, that portion ought not to be expunged, I consider it. In future, if I have to expunge any particular portion in my Chamber, I will send for the hon. Member concerned and tell him that I intend expunging a particular portion. If we are satisfied, I shall do so. We have been adopting this practice of putting up a copy of the expunged portion in the Notice Office. Hereafter, I would not expunge anything without informing hon. Members, unless it is absolutely unparliamentary. Even then, I will give them on opportunity. Why should they have a grievance?

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no good going into previous occasions. I will do this hereafter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have to submit one thing. you were also pleased to direct the Press not to publish anything. Would it not be possible that you just make an observation and the Press shall take care of it and see whether it is possible to publish it or not?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Then there is no good my having expunged it. I am here to see that the proceedings of the House are recorded. It is not a public meeting where it is open to the press to report or not to report. Outside, the press can be present, hon. Members may make speeches and they may report or may not report. As part of the proceedings of this House, I would not allow the Press to report the expunged portions. If I expunge a portion, is it right that they should publish it? I ask an hon Member not to speak and he goes on. I have no control. The other way is. I must ask him to leave the House. That is the ultimate remedy. In the meanwhile, if he goes on saying something and if it is allowed to remain on record, the very object of my asking him to stop will be defeated. Therefore, this is the proper course. I am not imposing too much of a punishment on him. Next question.

Revision of Pay Scales of I.P.S. Officers

+

*750. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sent to the State Governments a proposal concerning revision of pay scales of I.P.S. officers for their comments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of the State Governments received in regard thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are still in correspondence with the State Governments on the subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what are the terms of reference and whether a committee has been appointed for this purpose or whether the Central Government will act on the recommendation of the State Governments.

Shri G. B. Pant: The proposal has been before the Central Government

for some time. I think, if I remember right, we have informally consulted the Chief Ministers of the States. Now, after giving full thought to the question and also taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Pay Commission with regard to the Central Services, the Finance Ministry and the other Ministries concerned have evolved a certain proposals. This has been sent to the States for their consideration. A decision will be taken after their reactions have been obtained.

विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

+

*७५१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री २९ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय भाषाओं को किस हद तक शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जा सकता है इस बात की जांच करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जो कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया था क्या उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट का सारांश सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अपनी ३० और ३१ दिसम्बर १९६० को होने वाली बैठक में विचार करेगा तथा उसके बाद ही आयोग विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करेगा । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा रिपोर्ट पर विचार होने के पश्चात् उसकी प्रति पुस्तकालय में रख दी जायेगी ।

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I suggest that the answer in English may be given?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Working Group on the medium of instruction in Universities will be considered by the University Grants Commission at its next meeting to be held on the 30th and 31st December, 1960 and the action on the different recommendations will be taken by the Commission thereafter. The report will be placed in the Library after the same has been considered by the University Grants Commission.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस कार्यकारी दल ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनके बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जो निर्णय करेगा वह अन्तिम होगा या उस पर फिर मंत्रालय विचार करेगा और तब वह कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह वर्किंग ग्रुप यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने नियुक्त किया था, इसलिए उसी का जो कुछ निर्णय होगा, अन्तिम होगा । लेकिन जहां तक भारत सरकार की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उसको मैं कितनी ही बार इस हाउस में स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं कि शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रान्तीय भाषायें या प्रादेशिक भाषायें होनी चाहियें और हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कुछ समय पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की थी कि अंग्रेजी की जो प्रसिद्ध पुस्तकें हैं, उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: इसमें काफी प्रगति हुई है । पुस्तकों का अनुवाद होना शुरू हो गया है और एक आध पुस्तक निकल भी गई है । सब यूनिवर्सिटीज को, राज्य सरकारों को हमने लिख दिया है कि वे अपने अपने यूनिट्स कायम करें, उसका पूरा खर्चा भारतसरकार देगी, इन पुस्तकों का ट्रांसलेशन और उनको हिन्दी में लिखवाने का ।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर । अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि चूंकि यह कार्यकारी दल यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने नियुक्त किया था इसलिए इसकी रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय लेने का अधिकार यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को ही है, सरकार या इस सदन को नहीं है । चूंकि इस कार्यकारी दल की जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस हैं, वे इतनी महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनसे सारे देश की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आपके द्वारा यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह कहने का अधिकार है कि जो नीति होगी उसको यह एक कार्यकारी दल ही निश्चित करदेगा या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ही निश्चित कर देगा और सरकार को या इस सदन को कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा ? यह जो शिक्षा का माध्यम निर्धारित करने का सवाल है यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और यह निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार ही तय होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I will treat it as a question.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the answer properly. What I said was that this working group has been appointed by the University Grants Commission, therefore it is only the University Grants Commission which can take a decision on this matter. It is not a committee appointed by the Government. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have declared our policy so often, and I have declared it repeatedly on the floor of the House that it is the policy of the Government that regional languages should be the media of instruction and every effort should be made for that. I have also told an hon. Member in reply that we have already taken some action in this matter. We are giving grants to the universities and State Governments for translating standard books into Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is this. Is it open to the University Grants Commission, is it part of its functions, to decide as to what languages ought to be adopted, what languages ought not to be adopted, and is the hon. Minister abrogating his right? He says he has declared the policy of the Government. The University Grants Commission, instead of adopting that policy appoints a committee and comes to a conclusion, and the hon. Minister comes to the House and tells us that it is the University Grants Commission that has to take a decision. The hon. Member wants to know whether it is open to the University Grants Commission, in the face of the declared policy of the Government, to appoint a committee on its own and then ask certain recommendations to be made. Because it distributes money, is it open to the University Grants Commission to insist upon certain course of action to be adopted notwithstanding the declared policy of the Government? That is the point.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the University Grants Commission does not follow the policy of the Government, it is always open to the Government to give a directive to the Commission. That opportunity has not arisen. The report is still to be considered by the Commission. It is only after the report has been considered by the Commission that action can be taken. So far there is no conflict as far as this question is concerned between the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. They are both agreed that Hindi and the regional languages should become the media of instruction eventually.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As you very well put it, Sir, my question is this. When the declared policy of the Government of India is there, has the Commission got any power or jurisdiction to appoint such a working group, get its recommendations and take a decision thereon in contravention of the declared policy of the Government of India? That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate point which does not arise exactly out of this question. It arises out of an answer given by the hon. Minister, but not out of the question. If and when the Commission gets those recommendations and the Ministry seeks to implement or adopt those recommendations, certainly the House will have an opportunity to discuss the question with all its implications, whether it is *ultra vires, intra vires* and so on. At this stage there is no need to go into this matter further.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: On the 29th August, last, in reply to a supplementary, the hon. Minister replied that in some universities regional languages had been adopted, such as in Bihar and other places. May I know what the experience of those universities is, whether the teaching there is successful in the regional languages, or there is something wanting?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware all the universities which have switched over to the regional languages have not experienced any difficulty in this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister stated that in pursuance of the policy of introduction of regional languages as media of instruction in the universities, steps are being taken for getting standard books translated into Hindi, and that help is being given for the purpose. Is the same thing being done for the other regional languages in the various sectors of the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. That matter will be examined after this working group's report is available. As far as Hindi is concerned, since we have direct responsibility in this matter, we have taken necessary action. With regard to the other regional languages, as soon as the report of the working group is available, we will take necessary action, and it will be our endeavour to get the books translated in the other regional languages also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In Punjab we are going to have a Punjabi University to develop the Punjabi language as the medium of instruction at the university level. May I know if that is going to be the pattern in every State of India, to have a university dedicated to the development of the regional language as medium of instruction at the university level?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is a hypothetical question, and it is really for the Punjab Government to decide, not for us.

Dr. M. S. Anev: The hon. Minister said that Hindi translations are being made now, and that on receiving the report of the working group, translations will be made in the other regional languages. I want to know whether those translations will be translations of the Hindi books already brought out, or whether they will be independent translations.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Whichever is convenient.

Mr. Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister when he expects the report of the working group? How long will the working group take to submit its report? Has he got an idea?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has already submitted its report which is being considered by the University Grants Commission.

Mr. Speaker: When are they likely to take a decision?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A meeting is to be held on the 30th and 31st December. So, they cannot convey the decision unless the University Grants Commission has considered the report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will place the decision on the Table of the House. I will allow further discussion on that matter then.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Nath Pai: Shri Hem Barua is an educationist.

Mr. Speaker: I know. Let us wait for the recommendations. I will allow an opportunity.

National Disecipline Scheme

*752. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Discipline Scheme has been introduced in six institutions in the coal-field areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, when it was introduced;

(c) how many children of coal miners have already been trained in leadership and discipline;

(d) who bears the cost of uniforms for the children;

(e) whether this Scheme is going to be introduced in other coal-field areas of West Bengal and Bihar; and

(f) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Scheme has been introduced in 7 institutions in the West Bengal Coal-field areas.

(b) It was introduced in six schools in January, 1959 and in the seventh only recently.

(c) Nine hundred.

(d) This cost is being borne by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad.

(e) West Bengal—Yes.

Bihar—still under consideration.

(f) By March-April, 1961.

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वहां तो और स्कूलों में भी चल रही है, लेकिन यह प्रश्न तो केवल इस कोल माइन्स एरिया का था और इसमें जो कोल माइन्स वेलफेयर कमिश्नर हैं उन्होंने खास तौर पर दरख्वास्त की थी इसलिये इस योजना को वहां भी लागू किया जायेगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these institutions have any option to accept this scheme of national discipline or boy scout training?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, they have the option.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Government or any other source is coming forward to help?

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: Is this scheme only confined to the coalified areas, or is it to be extended to other areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. This is a question with regard to coal mine areas, and as the hon. Member is aware, the scheme is now being operated in various parts of the country.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने क्या इसको कोल फील्ड्स में ही लागू करने को कहा है या उसने इस तरह की कोई भी प्रार्थना की है कि इसको और स्कूलों में भी लागू किया जाए और यदि की है तो उसके लिए क्या सहायता की जा रही है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Washed Coal

*748. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 730 on the 24th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the total production of washed coal so far from the Coal Washery at Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) how it is being used for the present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 98,750 tons upto 30th November, 1960.

(b) The washed coal is blended with unwashed coal of Barakar and Dishergarh and used in coke ovens of the Durgapur Steel Project

Arms Rules

*753. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1663 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) which of the State Governments have till now failed to give their comment on the Arms Rules to be framed under the Arms Act; and

(b) by what time these rules are likely to be promulgated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Replies are still awaited from the States of Gujarat and Madras.

(b) The work of drafting the Arms Rules has been taken in hand. It will, however, still take some time before the rules are finalised.

Management in Steel Plants

*754. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the French, British and Russian teams of experts who were examining the works organisation and management of Rourkela, Durgapur apd Bhilai Steel Plants have submitted their final recommendations; and

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations for improving the present management pattern of the steel plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The French team who visited Rourkela have just submitted their report. The British team have submitted preliminary reports on Durgapur. The Soviet experts in Bhilai have been assisting in a similar manner. It is also proposed to get a top level expert from Russia for Bhilai. The examination and implementation of suggestions made by these experts is a continuous process.

Conditions of Service of State Employees

*755. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during this year State Governments have asked for any assistance to improve the emoluments of their employees and if it is so, what is the nature of assistance asked for and given; and

(b) what extra expenditure has been incurred by each of the various State Governments during the year in their effort to improve emoluments and service conditions of their employees?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes. Requests were received for Central assistance to enable State Governments to improve the emoluments of their employees so as to minimise the disparities between the emoluments of such employees and the employees of the Central Government. The State Governments could be given only the assistance already accepted under the Central scheme of assistance to States for raising the emoluments of low paid employees. The scope of this scheme was explained to the House in answer to the Unstarred Question No. 3484 on the 24th April, 1959.

(b) The Government of India are not primarily concerned with this matter and they have no information.

Regional College of Engineering at Rourkela

*756. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 605 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding the establishment of a Regional College of Engineering at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). It has been decided to establish a Regional Engineering College at Rourkela during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The College will conduct degree courses in engineering and have an admission capacity of 250 students per year.

Forwarding of Applications

*757. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1118 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued regarding forwarding of applications of Government servants other than scientific and technical personnel for posts elsewhere;

(b) in what particular way have the rules been made more flexible; and

(c) whether any conditions have been specified by which the controlling authorities' discretion in forwarding the application can be guided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Clarificatory instructions have been issued in this Ministry's O.M. No. 70|10|60-Ests(A), dated the 9th May, 1960, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. The instructions have been made more flexible in their application to Government servants in general and it has been emphasised that Heads of Departments should exercise their discretion with judgment instead of mechanically.

(c) Guiding principles have been summarised in this Ministry's O.M. No. 170/51-Ests, dated 21st October, 1952, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 2.]

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

*758. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics is keeping to the schedule of production for 1960-61; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to increase production to meet Defence requirements?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir, according to the revised schedule.

(b) Production of equipment by B.E.L. for the Defence Services is progressively increasing. To meet the specialised requirements of Defence Services, negotiations are being conducted with foreign manufacturers for collaboration. The Research and Development Section of BEL is also trying to develop new equipment for this purpose.

Mazagaon Docks

*759. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state what steps are being taken to expand Mazagaon Docks at Bombay for the repair of foreign and Indian cargo ships?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Mazagaon Docks have considerable repair

facilities and are able to handle repairs of foreign and Indian cargo ships. Occasionally the lack of a berth near the Mazagaon Docks hampers expeditious repairs. Steps are being taken to examine the possibility of providing such a repair berth close to the Yard.

South Karanpura Collieries

*760. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was given by the Regional Coal Survey Advisory Committee for the integrated development of South Karanpura coalfields;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Among the suggestions put forward are:

(i) the beneficiation of coals from the Argada and Sirka seams, the clean slack coal to be used as a blend, along with strongly coking coals, for the steel plants and the clean steam coal to be supplied to the Railways;

(ii) utilisation of middlings from the washery and of other inferior coals of the area in thermal power stations; and

(iii) production of smokeless domestic fuel, utilising the same inferior coals.

(c) A washery for the beneficiation of coals from the Argada and Sirka seams is under consideration. Government have also set up a Committee to make an assesament of the middlings that would be available from all washeries including the one which is likely to be projected in this region, and to link the utilisation of these middlings with the power generation programme in the Third Plan. The project for the production of domestic soft coke cannot, however, be taken up until the resources position improves.

Steel Wire

*761. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given licence to manufacture high tensile steel wire in India;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and capacity sanctioned; and

(c) what is the estimated consumption in our country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 3].

(c) About 7,000 to 8,000 tons a year.

Oil Pipelines

*762. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the laying of pipelines to carry crude oil from Naharkatia oil-fields to Noonmati Refinery; and

(b) when the Project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) (i) *Route.*—The entire length of the route has been surveyed and demarcated.

(ii) *Land Acquisition.*—All notifications under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 have been published and possession of land is being obtained by Oil India Private Limited.

(iii) *Mainline Construction.*—About 32,000 tons of pipe required for the Noonmati Sector have been received and placed in piles along the pipeline route ready for stringing. Pipe lay-

ing operations commenced from Nahorkatiya on 14-11-1960.

(iv) *Contracts and tenders.*—All major contracts and orders for materials, equipment and plant have been placed and deliveries arranged to fit in with the Construction Programme. Contracts have also been placed for the erection of industrial and domestic buildings, construction of which will commence shortly.

(b) The present construction schedule provides for completion of the pipeline upto Noonmati Refinery by December, 1961, and upto Barauni Refinery by July-September, 1962.

India-Nepal Road

*763. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the motorable road which was constructed from the Indian border to Kathmandu is now likely to be extended by the Chinese with the permission of Nepalese Government further north to the Chinese border ostensibly for improving trade between Nepal and Tibet; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chinese are well established between Sikkim and Bhutan in Chumbi Valley and can easily move in these directions causing border anxiety to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have no information.

(b) We have no definite information but we understand that the Chinese authorities are well established in the Chumbi Valley of Tibet.

Polling in General Elections

*764. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether polling throughout the country during the coming General Elections will be confined only to three days; and

(b) if so, what other changes are being effected in the election programme?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) It is too early to say how long polling will take during the coming General Elections; but it is understood that the Election Commission is planning to finish polling throughout the country, except a few snow-bound areas, within a period of five days. In the snow-bound regions also, the Election Commission is exploring the possibility of taking the poll earlier than on the last occasion, in or about the first **week of May.**

(b) No other changes in the election programme are at present in contemplation.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*765. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decreasing trend in production at Rourkela has been arrested; and

(b) whether the defects in one of the furnaces have been removed and the furnace is working to its full capacity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Production in Rourkela has recently shown improvement. The Works are, however, to reach their rated capacity.

(b) The reference presumably is to the Second Blast Furnace which was shut down during May, 1960 due to a leak in a tuyere which was set right in twelve days. There is no inherent defect in the furnace. During tests, the Blast Furnace has proved that it is capable of full production.

Multi-purpose Food ....

*766. { **Shri Agadi:** **Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory for the production of multi-

purpose food is being put up in the country by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, in collaboration with some industrialists;

(b) if so, the location of the factory;

(c) what are the terms of collaboration and the amount estimated to be invested by Government and the other parties; and

(d) the total estimated production of food per day?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. A small unit has been set up.

(b) Coimbatore.

(c) The unit will be worked by the Central Food Technological Research Institute at its cost for a period of six months and at the end of this period, the firm will take over the unit and pay the cost of the equipment estimated at Rs. 50,000 approximately. The firm has provided a building and some facilities.

(d) The estimated production is 3 tons of food per day.

Oil Survey in Gandhinagar

*767. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri M. M. Gandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Gandhinagar and Gandhinagar district (the proposed site of Gujarat Capital) put to seismic survey by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) the names of the places selected to drill for oil in Gandhinagar and Gandhinagar district; and

(c) when drilling will start and in what time drilling will be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) An area bounded by river Sabarmati in the East, by a line drawn between villages Kalol and Pethapur in the North and another line drawn between Kalol and Chandkhera in the West and South West involving approximately 110 line miles of seismic surveys have been completed.

This area includes the villages Tetor, Wavel, Jamietpur, Adalaj, Kundarsan and others.

(b) One place has been selected near Kalol in the west of the Gandhinagar site.

(c) Drilling will start in January, 1961 or slightly earlier, if possible and is likely to be completed in about 3 months' time.

देश में हुए विस्फोट

*७६८. **श्री ब्रजराज सिंह** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के विभिन्न भागों में हुए विस्फोटों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) पिछले चार महीनों में देश में कितने बम विस्फोट हुए और उनसे जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन विस्फोटों की जांच करवाई है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन विस्फोटों में किन्हीं बाहरी तत्वों का हाथ होने का पता लगा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) से (घ) तक . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Research Scholarships for Sanskrit

*769. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the position as it obtains now regarding the scheme for grant of research scholarships to the products of traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Central Sanskrit Board has recommended some candidates for award of the scholarships and the names of those selected will be announced shortly.

Passengers from Ceylon

*770. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the value of goods permitted to be brought by passengers coming from Ceylon to India;

(b) if so, the value of the goods permitted;

(c) whether representations have been received from the Ceylon Chettiar Chamber of Commerce regarding the harassment caused to passengers by the Customs authorities: and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove such harassment.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The value of goods permitted to be imported duty free as passengers' baggage has not been reduced. However, under a misinterpretation of the Import Trade Control Public Notice No. 83 dated the 15th October, 1958, which did not apply to Ceylon, even passengers from Ceylon were being granted further concession of clearing Rs. 500 worth of goods on payment of duty but without an Import Trade Control Licence, if they had stayed out of India continuously for more than six months. This mistake has been rectified and the concession stopped since September, 1960.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Oil Survey in Brahmaputra Valley

*771. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many oil wells the Oil India Private Ltd., has drilled up till now in the Brahmaputra Vallely;

(b) how many of them have proved to be successful;

(c) whether they have found any gas wells; and

(d) what is the general progress of the drilling operations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 86 wells.

(b) and (c). 68 wells are successful of which 7 are gas wells. Besides 6 wells are awaiting further testing.

(d) The general progress is satisfactory.

Implementation of Pay Scales

*772. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new pay scales as recommended by the Pay Commission have been implemented in all the Central Government establishments;

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*७७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित श्न सख्या ११२५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने

के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मुख्य आयुक्त को जो आदेश दिये गये थे, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

१ सितम्बर, १९६० से दिल्ली प्रशासन के लगभग ८०० कर्मचारी हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और १९६१ के मई माह तक उनका प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो जायेगा । जुलाई, १९६३ तक शेष ५,७०० कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रावस्था-भाजित कार्यक्रम प्रशासन द्वारा तयार कर लिया गया है ।

२. निम्नलिखित विनिश्चयों को २६ जनवरी, १९६१ से लागू करने के लिये निष्पादन-अनुदेश प्रशासन द्वारा जारी कर दिये गये हैं :—

(i) नाम पत्रिकाओं, निमंत्रण पत्रों तथा कैलेंडरों का हिन्दी में लिखा जाना ।

(ii) विज्ञापनों तथा टेंडर नोटिसों का हिन्दी तथा उर्दू दोनों में छापे जाना ।

(iii) छुट्टियों की सूची का हिन्दी और उर्दू दोनों में छापे जाना ।

३. विभिन्न फ़ार्मों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद तथा छपाई के प्रबन्ध के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई है । प्रशासन के सचिवालय में हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों के लिये भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

Northern Zonal Council

*774. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state when the last meeting of Northern Zonal Council was held and what are the important decisions taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The last meeting of the Council was held on 22nd October, 1959. Copies of the proceedings embodying the decisions taken by the Council at that meeting have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Ban on Drinking in Public

*775. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have recently suggested to the Government of India that drinking in public be banned throughout the country before the end of 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A copy of the note supplied by the Planning Commission for circulation at the first meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee in which they made a suggestion for stoppage of drinking in public premises but without specifying any date is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5].

(c). The recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee are being circulated to State Governments Union Territories for consideration.

Japanese Credit to India

*776. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan have offered to advance new credits to India;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) for what purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Oil India Ltd.

*777. **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to float Rs. 25 crores of debentures in the market by Oil India, the joint venture of the Burmah/Assam Oil Companies and the Union Government has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme are at present under consideration.

प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों में असैनिक कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करना

*७७८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों के सभी वर्गों के असैनिक कमचारियों को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने के कार्यों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि (कारखानों और औद्योगिक संस्थानों को छोड़ कर) (स्थायी प्रकार के सभी संस्थानों और कार्यालयों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों की ८० प्रतिशत अस्थायी नियुक्तियों को, जो स्थायी ढंग की हैं और १-४-१९५९ को तीन वर्षोंतक लगातार रहीं, स्थायी नियुक्तियों में तबदील कर दिया जाये । जहां तक कारखानों और औद्योगिक संस्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, चालू आदेश चलते रहग, जब तक कि स्थायी औद्योगिक कर्मचारीगण के बारे में निश्चित निर्णय नहीं कर लिया जाता । सम्बद्ध मामले विचाराधीन हैं ।

Fall in Central Tax Collection in Punjab

1406. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the collection of Central taxes in Punjab during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There was no fall in the total collection of Central taxes in Punjab during 1959-60 as compared to that during 1958-59.

(b) Does not arise.

"तांदी कूल्ह"

१४०७. **श्री हेम राज :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने लाहौल में "तांदी कूल्ह" बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) (i) सिंचाई क्षेत्र पर प्रति एकड़ व्यय अत्यधिक पड़ता था ।

(ii) यह योजना राज्य के सामान्य सिंचाई-कार्यक्रम में नहीं, किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिये, शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता के, विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम में, प्रस्तावित की गई थी ।

Import of Steel

1408. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel imported frum July, 1960 to October, 1960; and

(b) the indigenous requirements of steel during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). About 3,50,000 tons.

(b). The meaning of indigenous requirements of steel is not clear, but if by requirement is meant the demand made on the Iron & Steel Controller by various sponsoring and other bodies, which he tries to meet both from imports and indigenous production, the demand for the first half year of 1960-61 was about 2.3 million tons.

Steel allotment to Maharashtra

1409. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of steel allotted to Maharashtra during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) how much has been actually supplied during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). Since the beginning of 1960-61 the demand for all steel items except thinner sheets and wire, by States is being met in full. The total demand in 1960-61 for steel by Maharashtra so far, has been 2,73,842 tons.

(b) (i) 60,789 tons despatched to Bombay State including Maharashtra from 1-4-1960 to 31-8-1960.

(ii) 17,657 tons despatched to Maharashtra during September, 1960*.

Groundwater Resources in West Bengal

1410. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in West Bengal has been conducted; and

(b) whether a statement showing the broad features of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Systematic survey of groundwater resources in selected areas covered by exploratory drilling of (1) Bankura (2) Midnapur (3) Twenty-four Parganas (4) Nadia (5) Murshidabad (6) West Dinajpur (7) Malda (8) Darjeeling (9) Jalpaiguri and (10) Cooch-behar have been conducted. Out of a total area of about 3,862 sq. miles covered by the exploratory drilling in West Bengal, systematic groundwater investigations have been taken up in an area of about 1,800 sq. miles in the districts of (1) Bankura (2) Twenty-four Parganas and (3) Nadia.

33 exploratory boreholes were drilled in collaboration with the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in 10 districts of West Bengal. Out of those 33 boreholes, 30 boreholes have been converted into production tubewells and the rest were abandoned as the yield from these was below the specified limit (15,00 gallons per hour with a draw-down of 20 feet). The yield from these tubewells rangs from 66,300 to 11,880 U.S. gallons per hour. The following table gives an idea of the boreholes drilled district-wise.

District	Total No. of boreholes drilled	Total No. of production tubewells
Bankura .	3	3
Midnapur .	3	2
Twenty-four Parganas	4	4
Nadia .	4	4
Murishdabad	4	4
Malda .	3	1
West Dinajpur	4	4
Darjeeling .	2	2
Jalpaiguri .	3	3
Cooch-behar .	3	3
	33	30

*Separate figures prior to 1-9-1960 are not available.

On the basis of information collected the following areas in West Bengal were tentatively recommended by the Geological Survey of India for large scale development of groundwater resources by heavy duty tubewells for irrigation and other uses:

1. *Bankura and Midnapur districts*. Aeas suitable for tube-well irrigation lies in the eastern part of the line joining the exploratory borehole from Rupatganj (Bankura district) to Ditpur (Midnapur district).

2. *Murshidabad, Nadia and Tweaty-four Parganas*: Entire area covered by exploratory tubewells is suitable for large scale groundwater development. The area lying south of the line of exploratory tubewells running from Algaria to Berachampa in 24-Parganas district contains pockets of saline groundwater and surface water bodies and as such tubewell development has to be done with caution so as to prevent contamination.

3. *Malda and West Dinajpur district* Entire area is suitable except the south-eastern portion of Malda district around exploratory boreholes at Nityanandpur and Kangsa and area south of exploratory tubewells at Fulbari in West Dinajpur district.

4. *Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar districts*: Area of the Valley flood plains are suitable for development of heavy duty tubewells. The foothills area is considered suitable for small scale groundwater development.

Excise Check Post, Kotla (Kangra District)

1411. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered at the excise check post at Kotla in District Kangra during the last ten yeras; i.e. from 1950 to 1960; and

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on this check post during the last ten years; i.e. from 1950 to 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 75 (up to October, 1960).

(b)

Year	Annual expenditure incurred
	Rs.
1951-52	5,187/4/-
1952-53	8,270/7/-
1953-54	8,335/11/-
1954-55	9,220/10/-
1955-56	8,374/15/-
1956-57	8,003/6/-
1957-58	8,297·94 n.P.
1958-59	6,620·62 n.P.
1959-60	7,665·50 n.P.
1960-61	6,191·co n.P.
	(upto 31-IC-1960)

Foreign Exchange for Kerala State Central Library

1412. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any request from the Kerala Government for allotment of foreign exchange for purchase of books for the State Central Library;

(b) if so, what is the amount of foreign exchange applied for; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sterling equivalent of Rs. 20,000

(c) Kerala Government was informed on 19-9-1960 that in view of the stringent foreign exchange position the State Central Library may be advised to make further efforts, to satisfy to the maximum extent possible, their requirements from the Indian firms and only for the balance of their inescapable requirements they may come up for foreign exchange. It was further added that in case the Indian market is absolutely unable to cater to their needs, a clear

certificate to this effect should be furnished by the State Government, before further action could be taken in the matter.

Urban Basic School in Delhi

1413. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration propose to set up an urban basic school on an experimental basis; and

(b) when the proposal is likely to materialise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is expected to be finalized in the near future.

Jungle Warfare

1414. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special training arrangements have been made for our Armed Forces to know jungle warfare; and

(b) if so, to what extent and in what manner this training is imparted?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

Salary Scales of University Teachers in West Bengal

1415. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Universities and affiliated colleges in West Bengal have received financial help from the University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. *Calcutta University*:

	Rs.
(*i*) University Teachers	92,547·22
(*ii*) College Teachers .	31,93,321·00

2. *Jadavpur University* (Non-affiliating University)

University Teachers .	74,960·25

Social Education in Himachal Pradesh

1416. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work done in regard to social education in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60;

(b) the amount spent on administration as well as the amount paid as T.A. and D.A. during that year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more work is being done in urban as compared to rural areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The programme of social education carried out in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60 includes adult literacy, provision of reading-rooms and libraries, youth clubs, *Balwadis* and *mahlia samities* and cultural activities.

(b) Rs. 3,06, 038 (including non-recurring expenditure. Separate figures for administration, T.A. and D.A. are not available).

(c) No, Sir.

Primary Education in Punjab

1417. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Punjab for the development of primary education during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount earmarked to be given during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). A sum of Rs. 79.40 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during 1959-60 for schemes, both in the Central and the State Sectors, under the Elementary Education, which includes Pre-primary, Primary, Middle, Basic Education and Teachers Training programme. Details are given below:

Central Assistance on *State Educational Development Scheme* under Elementary Education . .	Rs. 77·88 lakhs.
Central assistance on *Centrally sponsored Scheme* of Expansion of girls education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage.	Rs. 1·52 lakhs (this was sanctioned out of an approved financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs, the balance of which will be sanctioned during 1960-61).

(b) The allocation for Punjab 1960-61 under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Expansion of Girls Education and Training of Women Teachers at the elementary stage is Rs. 3 lakhs, while that under the entire programme of "Education (other than Technical Education)" in the State Sector is Rs. 136.10 lakhs.

Monuments in Orissa

1418 Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have requested the Government of Orissa to take over any of the Centrally protected ancient monuments for repair and maintenance; and

(b) if so, what are those monuments?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M. Das): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise

Free Coaching to Delhi School Students

1419. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether schools in Delhi have been asked to organise free coaching of weak students as a routine measure;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the nature of work taken up so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme has been introduced in classes IX, X and XI of all Government Higher Secondary Schools. It is at present limited to remedial teaching in English and Mathematics and will be gradually extended to other subjects.

Commission on Public Expenditure

1420. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a Commission on public expenditure to investigate whether State expenditure was really as austere in practice as the Planning Commission has laid down; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The need for avoidance of waste and extravagance is always borne in mind while scrutinising and sanctioning expenditure. Adequate machinery already exists in the shape of Internal Economy Committees within the Ministries, the Special Re-organisation Unit in the Ministry of Finance, the Central Economy Board, and the Committee on

Plan Projects for ensuring economy in expenditure. The appointment of a separate Commission for the purpose mentioned in the question is not considered necessary.

Mineral Survey of Surat

1421. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mineral survey of Surat has been conducted recently; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of coal and iron ore found so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). No. There was however an investigation for aggregate material and sand for Ukai Dam project in 1955-56.

(b). No coal or iron ore is reported from this district.

Expenditure on Projects

1422. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2529 on the 9th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount spent so far on each project, and

(b) the amount spent for the Private Sector Industries if earmarked?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 6].

(b) No part of the credits has been spent for Private Sector Industries.

Kurukshetra University

1423. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the Punjab Public Service Commission is also Vice-Chancellor of the Kurukshetra University; and

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has objected to this appointment?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). While the University Grants Commission has not specifically objected to this appointment, the Commission is generally of the view that it is undesirable that a Member of Public Service Commission while holding the office, should also be the Vice-Chancellor of a University

Working Days in Universities

1424. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has suggested 180 working days exclusive of days taken for examinations in the Universities;

(b) if so, reaction of the universities to this proposal; and

(c) steps taken by them to implement it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a). Yes, Sir

(b). While a majority of the Universities have agreed to implement the recommendation, a few have expressed difficulties in providing for at least 180 working days exclusive of the days taken by examinations.

(c). Detailed information regarding the steps taken by Universities to implement the recommendation is not available.

School Campus in Ludlow Castle, Delhi

1425. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state nature of progress made so far in completion of school campus near Ludlow Castle in the Civil Lines, Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Delhi Administration are acquiring the Ludlow Castle estate and the adjoining land required for the proposed campus. Acquisition proceedings have since been started and the matter is now before the Court of Land Acquisition Collector. The scheme for the establishment of school campus will be implemented after the land has been acquired.

Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

1426. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the Committee set up under Dr. D. S. Kothari about the establishment of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Space Research Committee

1427. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1654 on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the membership of the Space Research Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). An application was made on the 25th November, 1960 for India's membership of the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

जाली नोट

१४२८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जाली नोट बनाने के लिये गत तीन महीनों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और जाली नोट बनाने वाले कितने कारखानों का पता चला ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Arrest of Smuggler at Palam

1429. { Shri Raghunath Singh: / Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Dev Misra of Gorakhpur, U.P. was arrested at Palam airport while smuggling 64 bars of gold; and

(b) if so, the details of the facts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Shri Sat Dev Missir of Gorakhpur, U.P. was apprehended on his arrival at Palam airport from Hongkong on 25th September, 1960. The search of his person resulted in the recovery of 64 bars of gold weighing 1,026 tolas and 6 mashas valued at Rs. 1,25,000 approximately. The gold was concealed in the pockets of a specially made jacket worn by him. Besides the gold, 153 Thai Ticals were also recovered from him.

The gold and the currency have been confiscated and prosecution has been launched against him.

National Savings Certificates

1430. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the general public in National Savings Certificates during:

(i) the current financial year so far;

(ii) the months of August, September and October, 1960 as compared to the figures for the corresponding periods in 1959; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease in the amounts invested?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) (i) The net amount invested in National Plan Savings Certificates during the period April 1960 to October, 1960 is Rs. 36.09 crores approximately.

(ii) The information required is given below:

(Net sales in crores of Rs.).

Month	1960-61	1959-60
August :	5·53	5·28
September	5·96	5·47
October	5·93	4·78
	17·42	15·53

(b) Small Savings collections have been showing a steady improvement from year to year. The increase this year can be attributed, amongst other things, to more intensive propaganda and larger sales through authorised agents.

Aid to African Countries

1431. { Shri S. A. Mehdi: Shri P. G. Deb: Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to give aid to new African Countries of the Commonwealth; and

(b) if so, in which way India is going to help these countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). As the Communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council on 21st September, 1960 states, the Council examined the question of co-operative action among members of the Commonwealth in assisting Commonwealth countries (including dependent territories) in Africa. They noted that Commonwealth countries, with others, were already providing aid bilaterally and were also making substantial resources available through existing international organisations. In order to focus attention on this effort and to help further in meeting the very great need for assistance in raising the standards of life in the less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Council decided to initiate a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan. It is expected that most Commonwealth countries will provide assistance mainly in the form of technical assistance of various kinds, including the provision of experts, training facilities or equipment, or of the sharing of experience gained in dealing with development problems. Assistance will be given bilaterally and by increased support of existing international organisations, and contact will be maintained with these organisations and with other Governments which are active in this field. The Council agreed that they would review annually the progress made.

India's help to these countries will be in the form of technical assistance.

Registration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Employment Exchanges

1432. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has considered in consultation with Law Minister about the registration of Scheduled Tribes and Castes in Employment Exchanges on an all India basis; and

(b) if so, whether the existing scheduled castes and tribes orders required any modification to remove hardship being experienced by the scheduled caste|tribe candidates at Employment Exchanges, specially ir Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The question has been onsidered by the Government of India. No amendment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Orders, 1956 was found necessary. There was nothing in those Orders which could cause hardship at the Employment Exchanges. There wase some misunderstanding of certain Employment Service instructions, which was cleared up some months ago.

Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

1433. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Damar:
Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have considered the recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes|Tribes in regard to delimiting the area and population coverage of Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks where the coverage of population and area is considerable;

(b) if so, how many States have agreed to accept this recommendation; and

(c) whether the Central Government have considered the report of the Committee on the Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks and taken final decision?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The replies from the State Governments concerned have not yet been received.

This was however discussed in the October 1960 Conference of State Ministers' Incharge Welfare of Backward Classes and their recommendations on this point are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 7].

(c) The recommendations made in the Report are being examined in consultation with the Ministries and State Governments concerned.

Voluntary Agencies

1434. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the voluntary agencies to whom the financial grants have been given by his Ministry have submitted their expenditure account to Government up to the year 1959-60;

(b) whether Government are quite satisfied with their work done with the help of these Government grants; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the explanation given by some of the voluntary agencies about the late submitting of their expenditure reports?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Some accounts are still outstanding.

(b) The reports submitted to Government so far are considered satisfactory.

(c) The question of explanation has not arisen. The second instalment of the succeeding year is not released until proper reports are received for the preceding financial year.

Delhi Polytechnic

1435. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum percentage of marks for admission in the National Diploma Part-time Course in the Delhi Polytechnic was sixty per cent. in the National Certificate Course final examination;

(b) whether it is a fact that students obtaining less than sixty per cent. marks have been admitted into the said Polytechnic while students obtaining more than sixty per cent. marks have ben left out; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The minimum qualifications prescribed for admission into the National Diploma Part-time courses in Engineering at the Delhi Polytechnic are (i) a pass in the National Certificate Examination in the appropriate field of study, and (ii) full-time employment or apprenticeship in an approved engineering works/organisation.

In the prospectus issued by the Polytechnic, while stipulating the above qualifications, having regard to the keen competition for admission into these courses, candidates are advised not to apply for unreserved seats in case they have secured less than 60 per cent. in the National Certificate Examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all three students with less than 60 per cent. marks were admitted in 1960-61. One of them belonged to Himachal Pradesh and was admitted in the seats reserved for backward states. The other two had passed the National Certificate Examination in 1956 securing over 55 per cent. In view of their practical experience after passing the National Certificate course, special consideration was given and they were admitted in additional seats created for the purpose. These two students occupied the top places amongst the applicants who had passed the National Certificate Examination in the respective branches that year.

Naval Dockyard, Bombay

1436. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some serious complaints of corruption and malpractices against the Labour Inspector in-charge of the Indian Naval Dockyard Labour Colony in Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation had been held into these complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations were duly investigated and were found to be without any basis.

Purchase of Defence Stores

1437. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** / **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Committees which have been appointed by the Defence Ministry to investigate the various irregularities concerning the purchase of defence stores during the last three years but who have not yet submitted their reports;

(b) when are they likely to submit their reports; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Two Com-

mittees, one headed by the Deputy Law Minister and the other by the Cabinet Secretary were appointed by Government in February 1959 and May 1960 respectively to investigate two cases of purchase of Defence stores.

(b) They are expected to submit their reports shortly.

(c) In the case of the first Committee, the delay has occurred due to the temporary illness of the Chairman, his pre-occupations, as well as of a member of the Committee with some other work. As regards the second Committee, it cannot be said that there has been any delay, so far.

Purchase of Defence Stores

1438. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what Committees, appointed to investigate the various irregularities concerning the purchase of defence stores during the last three years have submitted their reports;

(b) when Government is likely to take its decision on the recommendations made in these reports; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). Only two Committees have been appointed by Government during the last three years to investigate the cases of purchase of Defence Stores and their recommendations are still awaited.

By-product Plants in Rourkela

1439. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas condensation and By-products Recovery plant at Rourkela has been completed;

(b) when it will be commissioned;

(c) the amount spent over this plant;

(d) what by-products will be produced and how much; and

(e) how far they meet the country's requirements?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The By-Product plant has been nearly completed.

(b) The completed sections have been commissioned.

(c) About Rs. 7 crores.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

(e) The by-products produced will meet the country's requirement to a fair extent.

Rest Houses for Army Personnel

1440. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places having rest houses for the use of army personnel with thir families during the period of their leave; and

(b) the arrangements at these rest houses and the facilities available therein for the army personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There are no Rest Houses or Holiday Homes run by the Army authorities. However, the Ratan Tata Officers' Holiday Home at Ootacamond is available for officers of the Defence Services. This Home was placed at the disposal of the Government by the Tatas during the last World War. Civilians are also admitted if accommodation is available.

(b) A retired officer of the Armed Forces is incharge of the Home mentioned above and facilities like messing, sports, recreation, transport and

bar are available for the residents during their stay at reasonable rates.

Chromite Ore

1441. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for beneficiation of chromite ore in various parts of he country; and

(b) the further prospects thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The National Metallurgical Laboratory has installed a pilot plant for investigating the beneficiation of low grade chromite ore from Bihar, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The Indian Bureau of Mines is also doing research work on beneficiation of low grade chromite ore from the above States.

(b) The results obtained so far from experiments on beneficiation indicate that the low grade chromite ore from certain localities in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Maharashtra is amenable to beneficiation. The beneficiated chromite from certain localities will be suitable for the manufacture of refractories, chemical industries as well as for metallurgical industres. However, the beneficiated chromite from some localities may contain high proportion of iron and can be used only for refractories and chemical industries and not for the manufacture of standard grade ferro-chrome.

M.B.B.S. College, Agar'ala

1442. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum from some members of the Tripura Territorial Council and Parliament was received by Government regarding mal-administration of M.B.B.S. College, Agartala, and the Directorate of Education, Tripura Administration;

(b) whether any investigation was made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings of such investigation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). A memorandum signed by Shri Dasaratha Deb, M.P., and Shri Nripendra Kumar Chakravarthy, member, Tripura Territorial Council, was received in January, 1960, containing allegations of mal-administration in the Directorate of Education, Tripura. These allegations were investigated by a senior officer of the Tripura Administration. The report submitted by this officer is under consideration.

Transportation of Crude Oil from Assam

1443. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any alternate route to carry crude oil as the Railway Board has rejected the proposal to lay pipelines on the Brahmaputra Bridge; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The crude oil pipeline is being constructed by Oil India Private Limited and not by Government. Oil India Private Limited have decided to construct an independent multispan suspension bridge across the Brahmaputra river to carry the pipeline. There have been no material changes in the route of the pipeline.

Naga Home Guards in Manipur

1444. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur Police have seized some documents and ammunition from a Naga Village and arrested four members of the Naga Home Guards in Manipur on the 26th September, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 25th September, 1960, on receipt of information about the presence of a leading hostile at Nagariyan, a village about 23 miles from Imphal, the village was raided by the Police and one self-styled Lt. Col. of the Naga hostiles along with four other persons of that village were arrested. One Remington typewriter, some arms, ammunition and documents were also seized.

Steel Stockists

1445. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 860 on the 29th August, 1960 and state the details of further action and proceedings taken against 10 controlled stockholders, 3 controlled scrap merchants and 110 registered stock holders?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(1) Position of ten controlled stockholders.	(*i*) Two appointments have been cancelled. (*ii*) Suspension of four since lifted. (*iii*) Three have been warned. (*iv*) One case is under consideration.
(2) Position of three controlled scrap merchants.	(*i*) Suspension of one since lifted. (*ii*) Two cases under consideration.
(3) Position of 110 registered stock holders.	Appointments of four have been cancelled. Rest under consideration in consultation with the respective State Governments.

Report of Enquiry of New Asiatic Insurance Company

1446. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 481 on the 17th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the enquiry report about New Asiatic Insurance Ltd. submitted by Auditors;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government have also completed further inquiry into the affairs of Ruby General Insurance Company;

(d) if so, the report thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The result has already been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 481 answered in the Lok Sabha on 17th August, 1960.

(c) and (d). No further enquiry beyond what has been stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 481 answered in the Lok Sabha on 17th August, 1960, has been conducted.

(e) A formal communication was sent to the Ruby General Insurance Company informing it of the findings of the Auditors and giving it an opportunity to explain. The explanation in question has now been received and is under examination.

Financial Help to S. Kartar Singh

1447. Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for help has been received by the Home Ministry from Sardar Kartar Singh, formerly of Shanghai, who had handed over to Netaji Subhas Bose in Shanghai at different periods about Rs. 10 lakhs for the Azad Hind Army and is now working in a certain factory in Rajasthan as a Chaprasi on a very meagre salary; and

(b) if so, what has been done about him?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) An application for help was received from Sardar Kartar Singh. It was not established that he had made such donation.

(b) After careful consideration his application was rejected.

Payment of Loans by Private Sector

1448. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 328 on the 11th August, 1960 and state while giving the guarantee for Private Sector, what measures Government of India take to ensure payment in time?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Before furnishing a guarantee to the World Bank, Government ensure, through an Agreement with the borrower concerned, that in case Government are to make any payments to the World Bank under the guarantee agreement, they shall have the same rights as the World Bank over the assets and properties of the borrower mortgaged with the World Bank to secure the loan. Again, under the same agreement, representatives of the Central Government are invariably appointed as Directors on the Boards of the concerned companies, so long as any part of the loan or interest is outstanding, to see that the borrowing companies function properly and their finances are managed on sound lines.

Radio and Radar

1449. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the manufacture of radio and radar equipment has been started; and

(b) what is the quantity so far produced and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). It would not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

Aid to Nepal

1450. Shri Khimji:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid given to Nepal so far; and

(b) the purpose for which it is given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount of aid given to Nepal upto the 31st October, 1960 is about Rs. 8,53,06,000.

(b) The above aid to Nepal was given for construction and maintenance of roads, construction of Gauchar Airport, Minor Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes, Surveys, Village and Local Development works, Trisuli Hydel Project and also in the fields of Education, Health, Forestry and establishment of Engineering School etc.

अफीम की खेती में वृद्धि

१४५१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में पोस्त की खेती को बढ़ाने के निमित्त कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : १९६०–६१ के मौसम में गाजीपुर जिले में पोस्त की खेती करने के लिए फिर से इजाजत दे दी गयी है और इस के लिए १००३ बीघे में खेती करने का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है। इस जिले में जितने एकड़ में अभी पोस्त की खेती होती है उसमें और इजाफ़ा करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

नकली बीमा कम्पनी

१४५२. **श्री डामर** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष मध्य भारत के किसी भूतपूर्व राजा ने नकली बीमा कम्पनी में पिछले वर्षों में जमा की गई राशि को भारत सरकार से न्यायालय की डिग्री द्वारा वसूल कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी रकम इस प्रकार वसूल की गई है ; और

(ग) किस रियासत के राजा ने यह धन वसूल किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Punjab

1453. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in Punjab under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned by the Central Government utilized so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) There is no such scheme for Scheduled Tribes. The information in respect of Scheduled Castes is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) Rs. 29·34 lakhs (upto 30-6-1960).

Small Savings Scheme

1454. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amounts collected under the Small Savings Scheme during 1960-61, so far, Statewise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The State-wise figures of net collections, excluding Prize Bonds, during the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st October, 1960 are as follows:—

State	(In lakhs of Rs.)
1. Andhra	91
2. Assam	2,48
3. Bihar	5,37
4. Bombay	2,53@
5. Gujarat	3,39*
6. Jammu & Kashmir	19
7. Kerala	1,82
8. Madras	1,36
9. Madhya Pradesh	1,27
10. Maharashtra	9,29*
11. Mysore	1,11
12. Orissa	1,30
13. Punjab	(—) 16
14. Rajasthan	37
15. Uttar Pradesh	5,65
16. West Bengal	5,61
TOTAL	42,49

@For April, 1960 only.
*From M ds.

Smuggling of Diamonds

1455. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of Diamonds into India is increasing;

(b) if so, how many cases have been detected during 1959-60; and

(c) the action taken against the smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Smuggled diamonds valued at about Rs. 14 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs and 18·25 lakhs respectively were seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 (up to 31-10-1960). Although it is true that the value of diamonds seized has risen a little, it will not be correct to say that smuggling is increasing.

(b) 7 cases were detected during the financial year April, 1959—March, 1960.

(c) The following action was taken against the smugglers or the persons concerned in the above 7 cases:—

(i) One case is under adjudication;

(ii) In the remaining six cases, the diamonds have been confiscated. In two of these cases, the persons concerned were prosecuted but acquitted by the Courts. In two other cases, the persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and/or fine; in these two cases, personal penalties were also imposed by the Customs authorities.

मध्य प्रदेश में जनगणना कार्य

१४५६. **श्री डामर :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ तथा धार जिलों में जनगणना का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो य ह कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ तथा धार जिलों में १९६१ की जनगणना के लिये आवश्यक प्राथमिक कार्यवाही के रूप में मकानों की सूचियां तैयार की जा चुकी हैं । वास्तविक जनगणना १० फरवरी, १९६१ को आरम्भ हो कर उसी वर्ष की ५ मार्च को समाप्त हो जायेगी । जनगणना का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद उस के परिणामों को सारणीबद्ध किया जाएगा और जनगणना की सारणियां तथा प्रतिवेदन १९६२-६३ में प्रकाशित कर दिये जाएँगे । जनगणना का कार्य सारणियों तथा प्रतिवेदनों के प्रकाशन के पश्चात समाप्त होगा ।

भारतीय अफीम का विश्व में स्थान

१४५७. **श्री डामर :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के अन्य देशों की तुलना में अफीम की खेती में भारत का क्या स्थान है ; और

(ख) भारत में पैदा हुई अफीम विश्व के अन्य देशों में पैदा होने वाली अफीम की किस्म की तुलना में कैसी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा प्रकाशित सूचना के अनुसार कानूनी तौर पर इस समय दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा अफीम भारत में पदा की जाती है । दूसरे खास खास देश जहां अफीम

पदा की जाती है ये हैं—तुर्की, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ (रूस), यूगोस्लाविया, अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, जापान और बल्गारिया ।

(ख) विदेशों की बढ़ती हुई मांग और बढ़ते हुए निर्यात (एक्सपोर्ट) को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि भारतीय अफीम दूसरे देशों में पैदा की गयी अफीम के मुकाबले अच्छी होती है ।

आदिवासी

१४५८. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों की ओर से सरकार को कोई ऐसे ज्ञापन मिले हैं जिन में उन्हों ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि धर्मपरिवर्तन करने वाले व्यक्तियों को आदिवासियों को मिलने वाली सुविधायें न दी जायें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हों ने उक्त ज्ञापनों में यह भी लिखा है कि आदिवासियों को मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का अधिकांश भाग ईसाइयों पर व्यय होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ।?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) संविधान की व्याख्या के अनुसार अनुचचित जातियों के सदस्यों को कुछ सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं । अनुसूचित जाति की सदस्यता की स्थिति में, धर्म परिवर्तन के कारण कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता । इसलिये ज्ञापन में सुझाये गये प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई करने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है ।

Lucknow Floods

1459. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the extent of help which Defence Forces rendered in recent unprecedented floods in Lucknow;

(b) the details of lives and property saved;

(c) whether any extra expenditure was incurred on these operations; and

(d) if so, what was the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9].

(b) About 3,750 marooned families were evacuated by the Army. It is not possible to give an estimate of the value of property saved.

(c) Yes, Sir. The extra expenditure will, however, be borne by the State Government.

(d) The details of extra expenditure incurred are not yet available. These are being worked out by the military authorities.

विधान मंडलों में रिक्त स्थान

१४६०. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् और विधान मंडलों के रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कितने समय में हो जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) क्या किन्हीं अनिवार्य कारणों से इस निर्धारित समय को कुछ बढ़ाया भी जा सकता है ;

(ग) संसद् और राज्य विधानमंडलों में इस समय कितने स्थान रिक्त हैं ; और

(घ) इन की पूर्ति कब तक संभावित है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कृ० सेन) : (क) और (ख). संसद् और राज्य विधानमंडलों के रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिये कोई समय विधि द्वारा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है किन्तु उन स्थानों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र भरने के लिये निर्वाचन आयोग कार्यवाही करता है ।

(ग) इस समय चार स्थान संसद् में और चार राज्य विधानमंडलों में रिक्त हैं ।

(घ) इन में से तीन स्थानों के लिये उपनिर्वाचन हो रहे हैं और २३ दिसम्बर १९६० तक समाप्त हो जायेंगे । अन्य पांच स्थानों के लिये उपनिर्वाचन अगले दो या तीन मास के अन्दर हो जायेंगे ।

Flying object in a Kapurathala Village

1461. Shri Raghunath Singh Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the evening of 22nd October 1960 a flying object 2 feet long containing a transmitter with Pakistan made battery cells dropped in a village in Kapurthala District; and

(b) if so, the light on the object?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). It is reported that two flying objects containing battery cells manufactured in Pakistan were found on the night of 23-10-1960—one in the area of village Dainwind and the other from village Piranwali, both in the jurisdiction of police station Kotwali Kapurthala in Punjab State. These finds were referred for a scientific examination to the Deputy Director-General of Observatories (Instruments) New Delhi, who opined that the finds were 'Radio meteorograph' launched by the Pakistan Meteorological Service for collecting upper air weather information. It is further reported that use of such weather instruments carried by rubber balloons has the approval of World Meteorological Organisation and no special significance attaches to thsse instruments, and that similar instruments are also in use in India for routine weather work.

Tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

1462. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre for a loan of Rs. 2 crores for giving aid to the tobacco cultivators in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government were advised that as agricultural loans fell within the State field, it was for the State Government to sanction the loan assistance to the tobacco cultivators in Andhra Pradesh.

Archaeological Excavations in Bikaner and Rupar

1463. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology conducted any exploration and/or excavation of the Bikaner region and Rupar;

(b) when it was done and by whom;

(c) whether any report has been published;

(d) if no report has been published; the reason thereof; and

(e) when it is likely to be published?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 1950—53; by the Exploration Branch of the Department of Archaeology; and

(ii) 1953—55; by the Excavation Branch of the Department of Archaeology.

(c) Preliminary reports have been published.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Tagore Birthday Centenary Celebrations

1464. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state how far the detailed scheme chalked out for the celebration of Tagore Birthday Centenary in India and abroad has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee brings out quarterly a 'Tagore Centenary Bulletin' which gives the progress of the programmes of the Tagore Centenary Celebrations in India and abroad from time to time. The Committee has so far brought out two issues of the Bulletin, latest being in November, 1960. Copies of both the issues are available in the Parliament Library.

Blast Furnaces at Rourkela and Durgapur

1465. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how many times the blast furnaces of Rourkela and Durgapur stopped during the period from July to November, 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): During the period July to November 1960 one blast furnace at Rourkela was shut down from 10th September to 15th September, 1960 due to break out near the tap hole.

During the same period the blast furnace at Durgapur was stopped on 30th July, 1960 for 11 hours and 45 minutes due to skip over-running the limits.

Seizure of Gold

1466. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five hundred tolas of gold were seized by Bombay Customs from a passenger of the S. S. Campala from Africa on 26th October, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). One Mathias A. Rodrigues, a Portuguese Indian National, arrived at Bombay as a passenger from Mombassa by S. S. Kampala on the 26th October, 1960. He had with him a drum packed with dry fish, provisions and some toilet requisites. On closer examination by the Bombay Customs Staff, this drum was found to have a false bottom, within which were concealed 18 pieces of gold weighing approximately 485 tolas, 8 sovereigns and 180 wrist watches, collectively valued at about Rs. 80,000.

Shri Rodrigues was arrested on the night of the 26th October, 1960, and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 27th October, 1960, when he was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 75,000/- (Subsequently reduced to Rs. 60,000/-). A complaint has been filed against him in the Court and the case is now pending.

Geological Survey of Gujerat

1467. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri M. M. Gandhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the names of the districts of Gujerat State which were geologically surveyed during the last four years and what were the findings of the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 10].

State Education Ministers' Conference

1468. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Education Ministers of States was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main items discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether the conference reviewed the implementation of its past decisions also?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A Conference of State Education Ministers was held at New Delhi on the 4th and 5th November, 1960.

(b) A copy of the agenda discussed at the Conference is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11]. The proceedings have yet to be finalised.

(c) It is usual to circulate to the Conference the action taken on the recommendations made at the previous Conference. This practice was duly followed at the time of the last Conference.

Theft of Vehicle of Central Social Welfare Board

1469. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether within May to July 1960 a Land Rover belonging to Central Social Welfare Board and given to District Project Implementing Committee in West Bengal was stolen from Katwa town in District Burdwan, west Bengal;

(b) if so, when and what is the value of the said vehicle;

(c) whether any investigation has been held in the matter; and

(d) whether any accused has been apprehended?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir, a jeep (and not a Land Rover) was stolen;

(b) (i) on the mid-night of 13th|14th July, 1960 (ii) Original value Rs. 11,531.12 nP (including freight);

(c) yes, investigation of the case is in progress;

(d) not yet.

Grade I Officers and Stenographers Service Associations

1470. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1947 on the 1st September 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have given recognition to Associations representing Grade I officers of the Central Secretariat Service and the Central Stenographers' Service;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the list of 656 members forwarded by the Central Secretariat Association is not a fake list and all these members have paid their subscription for the current year;

(c) when was the last annual meeting of the General Body of this Association held; and

(d) whether any election of all the office-bearers of this Association took place in that meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) An Association representing Grade I Officers of the Central Secretariat Service has been accorded recognition. No Association representing Grade I Officers of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been recognised so far.

(b) it is understood from the Central Secretariat Association that all the members have not paid the subscription for the current year and that steps are being taken by the Association to remind the defaulting members. There is no information to indicate

that the list of members forwarded by the Central Secretariat Association is a faked one.

(c) and (d). According to information furnished by the Association, the last General Body meeting of the Association at which the election of office bearers took place was held in 1953. Thereafter, General Body meetings to consider specific problems were convened but no elections of office bearers were held at these meetings. The Association has reported that a General Body meeting to elect it office bearers has now been fixed for the 28th December 1960.

New Polytechnic in Delhi

1471. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open a new Polytechnic in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the trades proposed to be taught?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). It is proposed to establish two polytechnics in Delhi, under the Third Five Year Plan of Delhi Administration. Each Institute will have an admission capacity of 240 students per year and will conduct diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

One of the Polytechnics will be located near Okhla Industrial Estate and another in Pusa.

Detailed plans and estimates are being prepared.

M. V. Andamans and M. V. Saleema

1472. Shri Raghunath Singh. Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of Government timber and other cargo shipped from Port Blair to Calcutta by Government Ship M. V. Andamans which sailed from Port Blair on 30th July, 1960;

(b) what is the quantity of Government timber and other cargo shipped by M. V. Saleema, a private vessel, which sailed from Port Blair on or about 4th August, 1960 and what is the amount of freight payable thereon;

(c) what was the scheduled date of M. V. Andamans sailing from Calcutta on her return voyage to Port Blair, and on which date she actually sailed from Calcutta; and

(d) why M. V. Andamans' departure was not delayed from Port Blair by a day or so to load the timber etc., exported by M. V. Saleema under (b) above?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 570 tons.

(b) (*i*) Government timber . 115 Tons.
Freight paid . . Rs. 6,956
(*ii*) Timber shipped by a private party . . 20 Tons.
Freight Rs. 1,200
(*iii*) Owner's cargo . . 269 Tons.
Freight equivalent . Rs. 14,623

(c) Scheduled date—11-8-1960.
Actual date of sailing—18-8-1960

(d) Delay in the departure of M. V. Andamans was undesirable for a number of reasons. Firstly, this ship is a passenger-*cum*-cargo vessel and has to run to a precise schedule. Secondly, the ship was booked for dry docking in Calcutta and delay in its arrival there would have upset the programme. Thirdly, its arrival in Calcutta fell within the boretide period which necessitated the cargo being restricted.

Lower Division Clerks in Defence Establishments

1473. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special grade recommended by the Pay Commission

for Lower Division Clerks has not yet been sanctioned for the Lower Division Clerks in the Defence Establishments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) step taken by Government to sanction such posts?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) the selection grade for Lower Division Clerks in Defence Establishments has already been notified in the Civilians in Defence Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 15th September 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) General instructions regarding the conditions for creation of posts in the selection grade have been issued.

Chairman of Imphal Municipality

1474. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Imphal Municipality has been appointed as a Member of the Manipur Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, whether Chairman of all the town Municipalities in Manipur and other Union Territories have been appointed to the respective Advisory Committees under the Home Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for a departure from the rules in the case of Manipur Advisory Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant). (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The practice is to associate the Chairman of principal municipal bodies in the Union territories with the Advisory Committee. Accordingly, the Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Senior Vice President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee are members of the Advisory Committe for Delhi. The Agartala Municipal Board is under supersession and does not have an elected Chairman. The composition of the Advisory Committee for Manipur is, therefore, in conformity with the broad pattern adopted for the Advisory Committees for other Union territories.

Seizure of Plastic Goods

1475. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the Hindustan Standard (Calcutta) dated the 6th November, 1960 that a number of packages, which were being exported to Hong-Kong under Government licence declaring as plastic goods were seized by Customs Staff in Calcutta and found stone chip instead of plastic bags;

(b) if so, the action taken against the unscrupulous traders; and

(c) the name of the merchant concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The facts are that 25 cases which were presented for export and were declared to contain plastic handbags and ivory goods, were on examination found to contain saw dust. The goods were intended to be exported to Penang.

(b) show cause notices have been issued to the shippers for action under Section 167(3) and (37) of the Sea Customs Act, and the case is before the Calcutta Customs authorities for adjudication. The local Export Trade Control Authorities and the Deputy Director, Enforcement, Calcutta have also been informed by the Customs authorities for such action as they might consider necessary in this matter.

(c) The exporters were M/s. Hotchand Jawharmal of 65, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Law Commission Report

1476. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 707 on the 24th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether 14th Report of the Law Commission has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for implementing the recommendations?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission contains recommendations which concern not only the Ministry of Law but other Central Ministries and the State Governments and also the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The Suppreme Court and the High Courts have already considered most of the recommendations which concern them. Similarly, in respect of most of the other major recommendations contained in the Report, discussions were held in the Law Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in June, 1960, and decisions have been taken. Amendments to the two Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure have already been referred back to the Law Commission as suggested in the Report itself. The Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959, now pending in Parliament, seeks to implement Chapters 25 and 26 of the Report.

Ban on the use of 'Ganja' and 'Bhang'

1477. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state at what stage is the question of banning the use of Ganja and Bhang throughout the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Non-medical consumption of both Ganja and Bhang has been prohibited in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (prohibition area), Madras and Mysore; and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

In the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union territories of Delhi and Tripura, non-medical use of Ganja has been prohibited and the question of prohibition of Bhang is under the consideration of the State Governments/Administrations of the Union Territories.

In the remaining States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (wet area), Orissa and West Bengal, introduction of prohibition of Ganja and Bhang is under the consideration of the State Governments.

State Language Bills

1478. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States who have passed State Language Bills; and

(b) whether the Linguistic Minorities Commission has been approached for their approval?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 9 States: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras. Gujerat, Rajasthan and Punjab.

(b) No. This is not required under the Constitution.

Accounts of Indians in Foreign Banks

1479. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to know about the secret accounts of the Indian businessmen in the banks of the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, how many such cases have been detected in 1960 and what is the total amount involved in them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Information regarding the maintenance of unauthorised accounts by some Indian businessman in banks in foreign countries has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Twelve cases have been detected during 1960 (upto 30-11-60). It has not been possible to estimate the total amount involved in these cases. However, penalties totalling Rs. 57,000 were imposed in these cases.

North Sikkim Road

1480. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in the progress of the North Sikkim Road; and

(b) if so, why and what are the difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay has been due to heavy rock blasting involved.

Visit by Foreign Journalists

1481. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign journalists have been invited to see the progress of Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, from which countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) U.S.A., U.K., and West Germany.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

1482. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of grant and loan given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj during the years 1955 to 1960, year-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total amount of grant and loan given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj during the year 1955 to 1960 is as follows:

	Grants	Loans
(1) 1954-55	4,89,152	
(2) 1955-56	20,91,297	
(3) 1956-57	21,99,735	
(4) 1957-58	17,36,231	..
(5) 1958-59	23,46,186	30,000
(6) 1959-60	22,41,886	7,90,000
(7) 1960-61	14,14,810	
	1,25,19,297	8,20,000

राजपत्र में हिन्दी विज्ञप्तियां

१४८३. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार के उत्पादन-शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क के विषय में जो सरकारी विज्ञप्तियां सरकारी राजपत्र (गजट) में प्रकाशित होती हैं, उनको अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि ऐसी विज्ञप्तियां हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित हों; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब से चालू होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (सेण्ट्रल एक्साइज) और सीमा शुल्क (कस्टम्स) की बुनियादी दरें, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क व नमक अधिनियम और भारतीय आयात-निर्यात शुल्क अधिनियम की अनुसूचियों (शिड्यूल) के रूप में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। इन अनुसूचियों में वित्त अधिनियमों

(फाईनस एक्ट) द्वारा समय समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। चूंकि इन अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है, इसलिये इन अनुसूचियों का भी अनुवाद करना पड़ता है। कभी कभी इन कानूनी दरों में कुछ तबदीलियां गजट में प्रकाशित अधिसूचनाओं के सूचित द्वारा की जाती हैं। ये तबदीलियां जनता को आम तौर से प्रेस नोटों द्वारा सूचित की जाती हैं जो भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों में छपते हैं।

(ग) यह सवाल पदा ही नहीं होता।

इनामी बांडों का हिन्दी में छापना

१४८४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इनामी बाण्डों और राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्रों को हिन्दी में छपवाने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, तो हिन्दी में छपे इनामी बाण्ड और राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्र डाक-घरों में कम से मिलने लगेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं। सरकार को सलाह दी गयी है कि जब तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४३ (२) के अनुसार अंग्रेजी राजभाषा बनी हुई है तब तक बचत पत्रों (सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट) और दूसरी सरकारी सिक्योरिटियों को अंग्रेजी में छापना ही पड़ेगा।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में भाषा अध्यापक

१४८५. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र के राजकीय हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में छठी से लेकर दसवीं तक की कक्षाओं को पढ़ाने वाले भाषा अध्यापकों के लिये निर्धारित निम्नतम योग्यता व निम्नतम वेतनक्रम क्या हैं; और

(ख) ये कब से लागू किये गये हैं और क्यों ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूलों में छठी से दसवीं तक की कक्षाओं को पढ़ाने वाले भाषा अध्यापकों के लिये निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यतायें और वेतन मान निम्नलिखित हैं:—

कक्षायें	योग्यतायें	वेतन मान
(१) छठी से आठवीं	(क) वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में प्राचीन (क्लासीकल) अथवा आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा सहित विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि (डिग्री) तथा शिक्षा में उपाधि (डिग्री) या सनद (डिपलोमा) अथवा पांच साल पढ़ाने का अनुभव।	१००—५—१५०—८—१६०—ई० बी०—१०—२५० रु०
	(ख) प्राचीन भाषाओं (आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं से भिन्न) के अध्यापकों के लिये शास्त्री या उनके समकक्ष	

कक्षायें	योग्यतायें	वेतन मान
	प्राचीन भाषा की कोई परीक्षा और अंग्रेजी में बी० ए० तथा शिक्षा में उपाधि (डिग्री) या सनद (डिप-लोमा) अथवा पांच साल पढ़ाने का अनुभव ।	
(२) नवीं और दसवीं	(क) भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि तथा शास्त्री या इसीके समकक्ष कोई परीक्षा अथवा आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा की कोई समकक्ष परीक्षा ।	१२०—८—२००—ई० बी०—१०—३००६०
	(ख) वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में प्राचीन या आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा सहित विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि तथा शिक्षा में उपाधि (डिग्री) या सनद (डिपलोमा) अथवा पांच साल पढ़ने का अनुभव ।	
	(ग) प्राचीन भाषाओं (आधुनिक भार-तीय भाषाओं से भिन्न) के अध्यापकों के लिये शास्त्री या इसके समकक्ष प्राचीन भाषा की कोई परीक्षा और अंग्रेजी में बी० ए० तथा शिक्षा में उपाधि (डिग्री) या सनद (डिप-लोमा) अथवा पांच वर्ष पढ़ाने का अनुभव ।	
	उपरोक्त न्यूनतम योग्यतायें और वेतन मान १—४—५० से निर्धारित किये गये थे ।	
	किन्तु इसके साथ यह भी बताना उचित होगा कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर छठी से लेकर दसवीं तक की कक्षाओं को पढ़ाने वाले भाषा अध्यापकों के लिये १७०—१०—२९०—ई० बी०—१५—३८० रुपये का एक सामान्य वेतन मान निर्धारित कर दिया गया है । यह वेतन मान पिछली १—७—५९ से दिया जायेगा ।	

Purchase of Soviet Aircrafts

1486. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract to buy Soviet Aircrafts for India was recently signed in Moscow; and

(b) if so, the details of the contract?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of the Contract on the floor of the House.

Stenographers

1487. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Stenographers promoted in 1955 became due for reversion in 1958 because they failed to qualify in the U.P.S.C. Stenographers' Examinations;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Stenographers who thus became due for reversion were sent to subordinate offices with a view to providing them protection whereas others were reverted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the exhaustion of the merit list prepared as a result of the Stenographers' Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in 1959 a fresh Panel is being prepared to cover candidates in the remaining portion of the same merit list, ignoring completely the claims of candidates who had been Stenographers for a number of years and were reverted in 1958; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the exclusion of such Stenographers and selection of candidates from the merit list, referred to in part (c) above, who have lesser claims?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Persons who were allowed to officiate as Stenographers subject to their qualifying in the Union Public Service Commission test were reverted when they failed to pass the test and qualified stenographers became available. In accordance with the general orders issued by this Ministry, they would have been reverted to the posts held by them before they were appointed as stenographers. This Ministry have no information whether some of them were reverted to Subordinate Offices. No "protection" as such was however provident to any of these persons.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Cyclone in Tripura

1488. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 (twenty thousand) people including refugees, Tribals and Muslim of different areas of Sabroom Sub-Division of Tripura have suffered great loss due to cyclone on the 31st October, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the houses belonging to the people mentioned and the houses belonging to Government also have fallen down and ruined;

(c) whether amount of loss has been estimated and loss of lives has been enquired into; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) About 15,132 residents of the Sabroom Sub-Division are reported to have been affected by the cyclone that hit the southern Subdivisions of Tripura on the 10th and again on the 31st October, 1960.

(b) 6,186 huts are reported to have collapsed. Damage was also caused to Government property consisting of 8 office buildings, one foodgrains

godown, 10 school buildings and 2 dispensary buildings.

(c) and (d). Enquiries made have indicated that there was no loss of human life. Loss of property is estimated as follows:—

(*i*) Value of property damaged :

	Rs.
Private . . .	3,21,086·00
Government . .	38,500·00
(*ii*) Value of crops damaged	88,800·00
(*iii*) Value of orchards damaged . . .	5,700·00
(*iv*) Value of 8 heads of cattle reported lost	584·00

वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें

१४८६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें अब तक लागू नहीं की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये सिफारिशें लागू न होने के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों के मन में, जो हड़ताल के दिनों में भी पूरे निष्ठावान् रहे, नाना प्रकार के भ्रम उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क), (ख) और (ग). वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर पंजाब वेतन दर प्राप्त करने वाले हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को निम्न लिखित कन्सेशन देने का निश्चय किया गया है :—

(१) प्रथम जुलाई, १९५९ से तारा देवी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस समय की लागू दरों के स्थान पर पंजाब वेतन-दर प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारियों को शिमला में दी जाने वाली दरों के आधार पर क्षति-पूरक भत्ते का देना;

(२) विभिन्न स्थानों पर अराजपत्रित स्टाफ को मिलने वाली दरों के आधार पर ३५० रुपये तक मासिक वेतन प्राप्त करने वाले राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को प्रथम जुलाई, १९५९ से क्षतिपूर्वक भत्ते का देना ;

(३) १०० से ४०० रुपये तक मासिक वेतन प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पंजाब सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये मंजर की गई दरों के आधार पर अस्थायी भत्ते का देना;

(४) प्रथम जुलाई, १९५९ से सामयिक पंजाब दरों के आधार पर सारे महंगाई भत्ते को वेतन के समान गिना जाना; और

(५) प्रथम अप्रैल, १९५८ से तीस जून, १९५९ तक पंजाब दरों के आधार पर आधे महंगाई भत्ते को पेन्शन के उद्देश्य के लिये वेतन गिना जाना ।

इन निर्णयों को फलीभूत करने वाले औपचारिक आदेशों के शीघ्र ही जारी होने की आशा है । वेतन आयोग ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि प्रशासन के वे कर्मचारी जो केन्द्रीय दरों पर है, पंजाब दरों पर लाए जाएं । इस सिफारिश पर विचार हो रहा है ।

Failure in Higher Secondary Examination

1490. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of failures in the Higher Secondary Examination held during 1960 in Delhi;

(b) the measures, if any, adopted during 1960 by the Director of Edu-

cation, Delhi, for improvements in education standard at Higher Secondary level; and

(c) how many Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are still housed in tents?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 32·01 per cent.

(b) A scheme of remedial teaching in subjects like English and Mathematics for students of Higher Secondary classes has been introduced in Government schools from the session 1959-60. Under this scheme students, who are very weak in these subjects, are given additional coaching.

(c) 37.

Hostels for University Girl Students

1491. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of hostels exclusively for girl students at University level and their location?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Kiriburu and Barsua Mines

1492. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred in Kiriburu and Barsua Iron Ore Mines in Orissa under the head 'Prospecting'?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A sum of Rs. 10,94,000 has been spent so far on Kiriburu for prospecting.

On Barsua for initial prospecting a sum of Rs. 7,26,872 has been paid to the Indian Bureau of Mines. This is in addition to the expenditure incurred by Hindustan Steel Limited on departmental prospecting.

Public Sector Iron Ore Mines

1493. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of blocked captal invested in all public sector iron ore mines in India so far;

(b) what is their total production per day;

(c) what is the daily total iron ore requirement of all three steel mills in public sector;

(d) what is the percentage of total daily requirement of iron ore met by public sector mines and what is the source of balance supply to these steel mills; and

(e) at what price public sector steel mills are purchasing iron ore from private sector mine-owners?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a)	Total estimated cost in Rs.	Total amount invested in Rs.
(*i*) Barsua iron ore mines	11,57,00,000	7,39,00,000 upto 1-1-1960.
(*ii*) Rajhara iron ore mines	8,84,00,000	6,00,00,000 upto 30-9-1960.
(*iii*) Kiriburu iron ore mines under National Mineral Development Corporation.	9,06,00,000	75,53,000 upto 1-11-1960.
(*iv*) Iron ore mines under Orissa Mining Corporation.	Not readily available.	It is a joint enterprise of the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. Government of India have so far invested Rs. 6,00,000 in the share capital of the Corporation.

(b)

	Average production per day in tons	Annual production capacity when fully implemented in tons	
(*i*) Rajhara iron ore mines.	5,000	2·1 million	Based on the production figures for the month of October, 1960.
(*ii*) Barsua iron ore mines.	140	3·0 million	As above. Mechanised mining on a eregular basis is yet to start.
(*iii*) Kiriburu iron ore mines under NMDC	Nil	2·0 million	Production has not yet started.
(*iv*) Iron ore mines at Maharajpur, Khandadera and Sakradihi under Orissa Mining Corporation.	281	Not readily available.	Based on the production figures from Jan. to Oct. 1960.

(c)

	Average daily requirements in tons	Requirements for full production in tons	
(*i*) Bhilai . . .	3,100*	2 million	*Based on the consumption figures for the month of October, 1960.
(*ii*) Rourkela .	1,900	1·5 million	Do.
(*iii*) Durgapur . .	1,800	1·9 million	Do.

(d) At present Bhilai is drawing entire supplies of iron ore from its own mines at Rajhara. Durgapur draws its supplies from Bolani Ores Private Ltd. and supplement them from supplies through the State Trading Corpn. The supply of iron ore to Rourela is at present received through the State Trading Corpn., as regular supplies from Barsua have not yet started.

(e) At the rate of 11·50 nP per ton f.o.r. loading station.

Outlay of Iron Ore Supplied to Steel Plants

1494. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average iron, Silica and Alumina contents of iron ore produced in the public sector iron ore mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a definite percentage of Silica and Alumina contents and its ratio is essentially required for manufacture of steel;

(c) if so, what is that percentage; and

(d) what is the average Ferrous Silica and Alumina contents of Bolani ore supplied by Bird and Co. to Durgapur?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The average Iron, Silica and Alumina contents of iron ore produced in the

public sector iron ore mines is as under:

	Rajhara	Barsua	Orissa Mines	
			Maharajpur & Khandadera Mines	Sakradihi Mines
	%	%	%	%
Iron content	64·75	60	63	66
Silica .	3·38	6	7*	5*
Alumina	2·45	4		

*Break-up between Silica and Alumina is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Normally the percentage of Alumina should not be higher than the percentage of Silica content in iron ore. The total Silica and Alumina con'ent in iron ore should be within 8 to 10%.

(d) The average Silica and Alumina content in iron ore supplied from Bolani is 2·3% and 5·6% respectively. Since the Alumina content in Bolani ore is high it is blended with the ore from Barajamada area in Durgapur plant.

Railway Siding at Pomposh

1495. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the total cost of Pomposh railway siding connecting Bolani mines to the main line and who incurred this expense?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The South-Eastern Railway will bear the cost of the siding estimated at about Rs. 1, 10,60,000.

New Universities

1496. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statement of Shri C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman University Grants Commission made during the convocation address of Jabalpur University criticising the dangerous tendency to establish new universities without proper planning and consultation with the University Grants Commission has been examined; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). While the statement made by Dr. C. D. Deshmukh during the convocation address of Jabalpur University has not been received, the Government of India are aware of the views of the University Grants Commission in this behalf and have requested the State Governments, who are primarily concerned with the establishment of new Universities, that, if there is no objection, the advice of the Commission on all matters connected with the establishment of new Universities be sought and request for the same be addresed to the Ministry of Education who would seek the advice of the Commission and communicate the same to the State Governments. The State Governments have also been requested that due consideration be given to all the suggestions made or views expressed by the Commission while formulating proposals for the creation of new Universities.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PAKISTANI RAID INTO AN INDIAN VILLAGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion, and also a calling-attention-notice relating to the same matter from Shri S. M. Banerjee, which reads thus:

> "Reported raid by armed Pakistanis into the Indian village Bhairabnagar near Silchar resulting in the death of a girl and injuries to three others."

Has the hon. Minister any Statement to make? I have taken it up with the calling-attention notice. If the hon. Minister is in possession of facts, let him state them; otherwise, let him do so tomorrow.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): So far as I am aware, detailed information is not available, and I think that it would perhaps be advisable to give time for ascertaining the facts, and if necessary, a statement can be made in the House after receipt of full facts.

So far as the notice for adjournment goes it is hardly a question for an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have treated it as a calling-attention-notice. The hon. Member has also tabled a calling-attention-notice, and I have allowed the calling-attention-notice now.

Shri G. B. Pant: If that is admitted by you, then the necessary statement will be made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Prime Minister has come now.

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion relating to the incident near Silchar. There is also a calling-attention-notice on the same subject. I have allowed the calling-attention-noice, and if the hon. Prime Minister is in possession of facts, he may state them, or he may take time till tomorrow.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We are not in full possession of facts, and I do not know whether we shall be in full possession of facts tomorrow. Such information as we have got is that this is a case of armed dacoity across the border. Some armed dacoits came and did this, but we are enquiring further into the matter, and as soon as we have any fuller account, I shall place it before the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since the adjournment motion is in my name, my I make a submission? We would like to know from the Prime Minister what steps he has taken to protect the life and property of people of those areas in the border, especially in the eastern sector of the Indo-Pakistan border, the areas which are populated. Whenever President Ayub Khan makes a statement,—he made a statement in Dacca recently where he accused in a very mild way India's intentions and all that—there is some sort of raid somewhere, and these things are all connected. That is why we would request the Prime Minister to make a fuller statement about all the implications of it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would venture to say that there is security of life and property in the border now for some time past, but of course, I cannot give a guarantee when a robber or thief functions. Even internally, in India, in areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, one reads in the newspapers about gangs of armed dacoits. That is a thing, of course, which should be stopped, naturally. But I do not quite know what the hon. Member wants. I say, that conditions in the border have been fairly secure in regard to life and property.

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving my consent to the adjournment motion.

[Mr. Speaker]

I am adjourning the calling-attention-notice, and it will stand over till Friday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As soon as I receive any news, I shall come and inform the House.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it will provisionally stand over till Monday next.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): You have not mentioned my calling-attention-notice. There have been massacres of Muslims, in Firozabad, and Muslims have been suffering there.

Mr. Speaker: I have not given my consent. I shall look into it.

12·04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G S.R. 1162 dated the 1st October, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2501/60].

Oil and Natural Gas Commission Rules and Mineral Concession Rules

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1311 dated the 5th November, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2502/60].

(ii) a copy of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. GSR. 1398 dated the 26th November, 1960, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2503/60).

Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act and Sea Customs Act, and list of concerns entitled to concessions admissible under section 56A of Indian Income-tax Act.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Notification No. GSR. 1375 dated the 26th November, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-2504/60].

(2) Notification No. GSR. 1377 dated the 26th November, 1960 under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed *in Library, See* No. LT-2505/60]

(3) Notification No. GSR. 1381 dated the 26th November, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2506/60].

(4) List of concerns, who on reference to Government have been informed during the year 1959-60, that the concessions under section 56A of the Indian Income-tax Act would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2507/60].

12·05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PIG IRON PLANTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported decision of the Government regarding permission to private sector to set up pig iron plants up to one lakh tons capacity.".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 envisages that whenever it is necessary to have cooperation with private enterprise in the establishment of new units listed in Schedule-A, the State will insure that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking. In addition to other powers, the Government has powers under the Iron & Steel Control Order to guide the policy and control the operations of any undertaking producing iron and steel.

The Industrial Policy Resolution also stresses the role of small and medium scale industries and further lays down that in order that industrialisation may benefit the overall economy of the country, disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. In pursuance of this policy, Government approved in December 1956 the licensing of small plants up to 15,000 tons or less per annum for the production of pig iron in the private sector. Eight firms have been licensed for setting up such small pig iron plants. Of these, two have gone into production—one at Coimbatore (Madras State) and the other at Barbil (Orissa State). The others have yet to take steps for the installation of plant.

Requirements of pig iron by the end of the Third Five Year Plan have been estimated between 1·5 million tons and 2 million tons. Planning is proceeding on the basis that capacity should be created for a minimum of 1:5 million tons. In planning for iron and steel during the Third Five Year Plan it has emerged that it would not be convenient for the integrated iron and steel works to produce more than about a million tons of pig iron for sale. A plant for the manufacture of about 300,000 tons of pig iron is envisaged in Neyveli to produce pig iron with Salem ores and lignite.

In view of the necessity to plan for a further capacity of 200,000 tons to 500,000 tons of pig iron to be able to meet the requirements by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the Government has approved a proposal that, in modification of its earlier decision, pig iron plants may be licensed up to a capacity of about 100,000 tons a year each on the understanding that there will be no subsidy given in any form to these plants. Further the Department of Iron & Steel has been asked to bear in mind the broad objective of dispersal of the industry with a view to regional development, use of local resources to the extent possible and the conservation of metallurgical coals, particularly of Jharia for the integrated iron and steel works.

It is hoped that it would be possible to have about three or four plants in States other than those where integrated iron and steel works are

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

situated, to produce pig iron with local raw materials.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know how many applications, if any, have been received to install such pig iron plants up to the capacity of one lakh tons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am speaking from memory; I think at the moment there are two such proposals, one to expand the capacity of the existing plant at Barbil in Orissa State and the other, an application for establishing a plant for producing pig iron in Chanda District in Maharashtra.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): We learnt that the Andhra Government was interested in developing one of these plants and was trying to the approach the Government of India. Is anything being done in this direction?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a fact that Andhra Government is also interested in setting up a plant for producing pig iron and also perhaps steel, if the economics of it are good. That matter is being discussed at technical level.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The hon. Minister stated that in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, this policy has been again revised or modified. May I know whether Government will have any control in the management or any other aspect of the working of these plants which are going to manufacture 1 lakh tons of pig iron?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Government do not normally have any control in the management of an industrial undertaking which is set up by private people with private capital. That is not the normal function of Government in such cases. The overall regulatory control under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order is applicable to all undertakings.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): There are also other places like Salem which require attention in this respect. If the whole policy is discussed during the time that the Call Attention motion is taken up, others are taken unawares and the case for places like Salem may go by default.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I did not catch any question in what the hon. Member said.

Shri Narasimhan: I was only saying that if regular questions and answers are allowed at this time and the Minister is cornered to make some statement, the case for other places like Salem which are also mentioned, may not be fully appreciated.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I will put up his case.

Shri Narasimhan: Others are taken by surprise.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not also come prepared? (*Interruption*). There is no meaning in this objection. I wanted to avoid further discussion taking away the time of the House by allowing one or two questions. If the hon. Member is interested, I will also allow him to ask questions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister mentioned about the production of pig iron by utilising the Neyveli lignite. May I know if any experiments have since been carried out at the low shaft furnace installed at Jamshedpur?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Some experiments have already been undertaken at the National Metallurgical Laboratory. Jamshedpur, during Neyveli lignite.

12.12 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1230

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, while replying to the Supplementary Question asked by

Shri Raghunath Singh regarding the location of the proposed Central Sanskrit Institute, it was said that in selecting the Hyderabad Sanskrit College, we had before us the recommendation which was made by the Sanskrit Commission and that the Commission had spoken very highly about this institution and that it was considered to be one of the finest institutions. The correct position is that the Commission had recommended that it would be desirable if the Central Government founded a Sanskrit University which may be located somewhere in the South. It did not make any observations regarding this institution in particular and it has since been decided not to take over this institution for locating the proposed Institute. A proposal to locate the Institute in Tirupati is now under the consideration of Government.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know what is the proposal about Tirupati?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, the matter was considered at the last meeting of the Central Sanskrit Board. They appointed a sub-committee, and a decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Is it a firm decision or is the location also likely to be shifted, as has been done in the past?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A firm decision has to be taken now.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the decision to locate it in Tirupati has been taken and details are being worked out by the sub-committee or whether it is still to be decided whether it should be located in Tirupati or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: At present, we are waiting for the recommendation of the Sanskrit Board. Some members of the Board went there and inspected the site. They have appointed a sub-committee to go into the question. They are examining all the aspects, and they will let us know shortly. We have received offer of assistance from the Tirupati Trust and also from the Andhra Government. All these matters are now being looked into. We hope to take the final decision very shortly as soon as we have received the recommendation of the Commission.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह जो तिरुपती में संस्कृत का सेंटर स्थापित करने की बात है, क्या इस संबंध में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से भी बातचीत हुई है और क्या वह आपको सहायता देने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: जब पूरी योजना बन जायेगी तब पता चलेगा । अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से पूरी मदद देगी, और तिरुपती ट्रस्ट ने भी कहा है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से पूरी सहायता करेंगे अगर यह केंद्र तिरुपती में स्थापित किया जाये । अभी तो यह सारा मामला संस्कृत बोर्ड के पास है, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि शीघ्र ही इसके ऊपर निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Am I right in understanding that the Andhra Government is anxious that it should be located in Tirupati and not in Hyderabad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Andhra Government at first proposed that this Sanskrit College might be turned into a Central Sanskrit Institute, but when we said that it was not an institution which could be converted into a Central Sanskrit Institute, they did not press that point. They are now anxious that the institution should be located at Tirupati.

12.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 5 Bill, 1960

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1960-61 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I move:

"That the Bill be pased".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.19 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-61—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61 together with the cut movions moved.

Three hours have been allotted. The time taken already is 30 minutes. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao who was on his legs last time has taken 6 minutes. He may continue.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Will it go up to 3 P.M.?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Yesterday while speaking on Demand No. 129, I wanted to know the party or parties who are going to carry out the hydrographic survey in the Gulf of Cambay. I have spoken enough on that and so I go to the next cut motion.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This cut motion is with regard to the delay in setting up a refinery in the Cambay region and the delay in the matter of procuring drilling rigs from Rumania resulting in delay in the drilling operations in the Cambay region. We are told that this drilling work in the Cambay region has been accelerated. There has been a reduction in the number of days for drilling a well; at one time, we used to take two to three months for drilling a well; now it has come down to 27 days. But a lot of time is taken for testing the oil that is got from these wells. In view of the fact that this work has been accelerated and enough resources have been placed at the disposal of the Oil and Natural Gas

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Commission—sufficient foreign exchange has been given—we would like to know what is the delay and what are the impediments in expediting the drilling of wells in the Cambay region. From this explanatory note we do not find anything. It is not a comprehensive note. There is a demand for such a huge sum of money of Rs. 6,50,00,000.

During the last session we were told that drilling in the 8th well is going to be completed and testing also will be done. But, when, in this session, I put a question, we are still in the stage of testing only—about the 8th well. Some energetic steps should be taken and effective measures should be adopted to expedite the sinking of these wells.

I cannot understand why we have not been able to plan with regard to getting these drilling rigs from Rumania. We already know that we cannot have those rigs until and unless the Coal mining machinery plant that is to be set up at Durgapur comes up. We have to import these rigs. So, there seems to be some flaw in the method of planning with regard to procuring these rigs. The hon. Minister cannot complain of any foreign exchange difficulty because the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have all the resources placed at their disposal and approval has already been given. But these delays are occurring.

The hon. Minister might say that these are technical things and it is very difficult to fix a target date and keep up to it. We know very many technical things also and how they could be expedited. We have had enough experience in the drilling of wells in this country.

Now, I come to the other point with regard to the seismic parties. In the Annual Report for the Ministry, for the Department of Oil and Mines, it was stated that there are 12 parties working in our country. Now, I find in the note that has been given to us that the parties are going to be increased from 10 to 13. I want to know whether this increase will be concentrated in the Cambay region. Are these 10 parties working in the Cambay region? What about the other 2 parties which were mentioned in the Annual Report? Where are they working and what priority has been given? I would very much like that these parties are concentrated in the Cambay and Ankleshwar regions where we have discovered that there are commercial possibilities of getting oil.

I want to draw attention to the delay in planning to set up a refinery at Cambay. This Cambay refinery has to be set up at any cost. Even assuming that we are not going to get commercial quantities of oil at Cambay and Ankleshwar, yet we require another refinery. During the Second Plan period itself the consumption has increased threefold—of petroleum products—and it has come up to 6·6 million tons. Therefore, in addition to the refineries that are already working and those which will be commissioned at Nunmati and Barauni, we require another because the consumption of petrolum products during the Third Five Year Plan, due to industrialisation and other things, is going to be increased to an enormous extent.

I find there is some sluggishness or lethargy on the part of Government in going ahead with this campaign. Even before we thought of any refineries in the public sector, there was party who wanted to set up a refinery at Bhavanagar in collaboration with French experts. We find that there is need for setting up a refinery in the Cambay region. I am afraid the hon. Minister is hesitant because he wants to send the oil to the Bombay refineries. Otherwise, having taken a decision, why should there be any delay? I would suggest that we should not refine this Cambay region oil at the

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Bombay refineries. We know what a lot of trouble they have been giving. First, there was a proposal, which has not been categorically denied for the expansion of the capacity of the Bombay refineries from 2 million tons to 4 million tons per year. Then they were asked to submit a modified proposal. That amounts to saying that there is some sort of approval being given for the expansion of the capacity—I mean of the Burmah Shell Refinery. This refinery should not be allowed to expand its capacity. Why I say so is this. Because they already handle petroleum products to the value of Rs. 150 crores per year. We cannot entrust to a foreign company such a huge refinery. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to say categorically that he will not allow any expansion of the capacity of the refinery at Trombay.

He may say that there are difficulties. Let him take the House into confidence and say what are the steps taken for the setting up of this refinery at Cambay, whether he is going to collaborate with any foreign experts in the matter, and, if so, who are the experts and from where they are coming. It is not a difficult thing. During the Second Plan period we had taken the responsibi ity for the setting up of 3 steel plants. In the First Five Year Plan we could not think of even one; but, in the Second Plan we have been able to put up 3 plants. So, there will not be any difficulty, technical or otherwise, in putting up another refinery. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister to see that the refinery at Cambay comes up as quickly as possible.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस पर अवश्य विचार करेगी। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वैस्ट पाकिस्तान के बीच में रेलवे लिंक के संबंध में जो समझौता हुआ है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये घातक सिद्ध होगा। पहली बात यह है कि जो तर्क दिया जाता है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किस हेड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जेनरल डिमांड पर बोल रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज हाउस के सामने हैं। इसलिये कोई खास चीज होनी चाहिये, जिस पर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य जरा इसको देख लें। अगर वह चाहेंगे, तो मैं उनको बाद में बुला लूंगा।

श्री हेम बरूआ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I speak on Demand No. 125. A demand is made under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for payment of some amounts to Pakistan according to the provision of the Indus Waters Treaty. This is part of the total payment that the Government proposes to make to Pakistan on account of this Treaty, namely Rs. 82.75 crores. The Demand which is presented to Parliament today is only a *fait accompli* and Parliament is expected to give *post facto* approval to an expenditure to which the Government had already committed this country. This matter involves two aspects: one constitutional and the other, moral.

Now, Sir, article 266(3) of our Constitution lays down specifically that "no moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with the law for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Contitution." No expenditure could be incurred by the Government unless and until a Supplementary Demand is presented to the House. In acting in the manner in which they have done, they have tried to circumvent the provisions of article 266(3) of our Constitution.

There is the moral issue also because this country promises to give to Pakistan a huge sum and the representatives of the people in this sovereign forum of the nation should have been consulted before this was agreed upon. I do not want to say that they are being neglected but I would positively say that here is an instance when the Government have treated the chosen representatives of the people with scant regard and involved the country in huge financial commitments without consulting the reprpesentatives of the people. When they are brushed aside like this, it is a dangerious portent to democracy itself. I am not challenging the treaty making powers of the Government. I say that this is a huge financial commitment which would bind the country for at least ten years to come, if not more. My question is whether the Government is morally competent to bind the nation and betray the interests of the people in this manner without consulting Parliament and whether it can decide the destiny of the future generations of this country in this way. It is also a fact that this dispute has been an exasperating thing with us and it has strained the nerves of our leaders. It is also a fact that our engineers have been trying with all their energy and intelligence to solve this problem. As I have said, I do not want to challenge the Treaty but I want to know whether we have won the battle in this dispute. I feel that we have not won the battle but it is Pakistan which has won the battle and not only the battle but the trophy also.

The Explanatory Note says that the Government of India have agreed under Article V of the Treaty to make a fixed contribution of approximately Rs. 82.75 crores towards the cost of replacement works to be constructed by Pakistan. I do not understand on what basis this computation was made, involving the country in such huge financial commitment. I do not understand what moral or legal claim Pakistan has on this country to make enactment of such a provision in this Treaty. The Treaty lay down that this payment will be due in Pounds Sterling or in such other currency or currencies as may from time to time be agreed upon between India and the Bank. This country is experiencing a foreign exchange crisis and some of our construction programmes had to be abandoned for want of foreign exchange and our Finance Minister has to roam about the world from one end of the globe to another in quest of financial help. I do not understand how there can be an agreement to pay a huge sum of Rs. 82.75 crores in Pound Sterling in the context of national difficulties as far as foreign exchange is concerned.

I hear that the U.S.A., U.K., Canada, West Germany, Australia, New Zealand and the World Bank propose to offer financial assistance for building up of these replacement works to Pakistan an aggregate sum of Rs. 333 crores. These are grants and not loans What about us? The World Bank is offering us Rs. 15 crores and the U.S.A., about Rs. 13 crores altogether Rs. 28 crores. These are not grants but loans. It seems that Pakistan has more friends than we have, in spite of all that the Prime Minister says.

Our Prime Minister has on a previous occasion said that this matter is not to be viewed in any narrow minded spirit because according to him this treaty is a good treaty. I have never tried to look at this treaty in a narrow minded way: I tried to look at it as dispassionately and objectively as possible without any prejudice or passion in my mind. The question arises in my mind: what has India gained out of this Treaty? It may be said—friendship. I would come to that later on. As I look at the Treaty I find that Pakistan is building up a tower of strength and prestige at India's sacrifices. We have promised to offer Rs. 82.75 crores and at the same time we are dividing the waters of the Indus

[Shri Hem Barua]

system in the ratio of 80 : 20. Pakistan owes India Rs. 500 crores as partition debts. On the other hand in the conferences the Pakistan's claims go on mounting. At present it claims Rs. 180 crores as partition debt from India. It is a fact that Pakistan owes Rs. 300 crores as partition debt to India. The value of the properties that the Hindus had left at Pakistan is computed to be Rs. 500 crores as against Rs. 100 crores that Pakistan claims from India because of Muslims leaving this country. Now, cannot these sums which total to about Rs. 800 crores be adjusted against the payment to be made to Pakistan?

Now, about friendship, I would say just one word. General Ayub Khan turned to the newspapermen at the Lahore Airport, when Shri Nehru's plane was still in the airport and said —after this treaty that was calculated to promote friendship between India and Pakistan was signed "All this would be nullified if the Kashmir dispute is not amicably settled." That is the type of friendship which is exhibited.

When the Prime Minister advised us not to look at things in a narrow minded spirit, I have a feeling, rightly or wrongly, that the Prime Minister has a tendency, whenever our country is involved in some sort of a dispute, be it a border dispute or any other dispute with a neighbouring country, Pakistan or China, to conduct himself in the manners of an umpire in the cricket match, rather than as one of a country that is involved in the dispute over whose destiny he has the honour to preside. That is what I find. About this matter, Sir, these are the simple comments that I have to make.

There is another Demand on which I would like to speak a few words if you, Sir, will kindly allow me a few minutes more. This is concerning the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. I would say that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is engaged in doing a fine piece of job. The work of exploration of oil is now being more and more entrusted to this Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It is a very good thing. It is also a fact that exploration of oil is something like the game of bagatalle where only one can stick at a time and that which depends purely on chances. Whatever that may be, it is engaged in a fine piece of job and there is no doubt about it. But at the same time I would request the hon. Minister to see that more and more efforts are made so that explo ation of oil might be made a State business and it might be entrusted entirely to this Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Sir, it has transpired of late that two Italians are proposing to visit this country in order to engage themselves in the exploration of oil. I will say that this monopoly that is getting itself concentrated in the hand of western oil monopolists must go, must be liquidated, or else there is an apprehension of the history of Middle East being repeated in this country which would be a tragedy for this country.

Now I come to the question of oil refineries. I agree with my hon. friends when they say that there should be an oil refinery at Cambay. The short note here says that the Cambay field can be made productive during the next financial year, but the pity of it is that the progress of refining oil is being slowed down and the Government have not yet taken a firm decision to set up an oil refinery. As a result of that the Government have come to an understanding with the Burmah-Shell Refinery in Bombay for the refining of the crude oil that is available in Cambay. This is not a good arrangement, in view of the fact that these western companies are interested only in reaping a rich harvest of profits. They are not inspired by the national needs and aspirations of the country, or else when the Russian crude oil was being negotiated for sale by Oil India with the Bombay

Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking STANVAC would not have appeared on the scene and offered a lower tender and thereby push us out of the business. So far as distribution of oil in this country is concerned, they hold the monopoly to the extent of 80 per cent. When they hold a monopoly like that, that monopoly augurs ill for the country.

In this connection, Sir, I might say something about the laying of pipeline and all that in the Gauhati refinery. The arrangement made for the laying of these pipelines and the pipelines for the Naharkatiya oilfields is like this. 1140 kilometres of pipeline would be laid. The India Refinery Limited entrusted that work to the Oil India Limited, the Oil India Limited entrusted that job to B.O.C., the B.O.C. in turn has entrusted that job to an Italo-German firm, and there goes on this process of subletting of contracts. This does not speak well of this wing of administration of the Government. I would request the Minister in charge of mines and Oil to see that this monopoly is undermined, to see that the monopoly of the western oil monopolists in this country is stopped and to see that more and more exploration of oil and other things are being consolidated into one pattern. At present there is a proliferation of work, one department doing exploration, the other engaged in sale of oil and a third one engaged in the setting up of refineries. There is thus a diversion or division of work which should have been entrusted to one single organisation or one single institution. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that this proliferation comes to an end and there is a consolidated body, consolidated institution, a consolidated pattern of administration so that oil might be explored, produced, refined and marketed in a consolidated manner.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to pinpoint the attention of the Ministry of Mines and Oil only on one point. The country and the House are happily aware that we have discovered rich deposits of oil in the region of Cambay, Baroda and Ankleswar. We are all happy about it. Although the Minister is cautiously optimistic about it we all know that there are very rich deposits of oil in this region. The Minister visits this area off and on. He was also kind enough to address a meeting of the members of the Gujerat State Assembly and he promised the people there that he was going to put up a refinery very shortly in that area. But in reply to a question here, however, he seemed to be more cautious about the whole thing, and he said that the Government was thinking "if possible" to put up a refinery off, say "one million tons". We are rather perturbed about this reply because there is the qualification "if possible" and the refinery is only to be of the capacity of one million tons. It is both a surprise and a matter of pain to us, because according to our humble opinion if the refinery is not of a capacity of at least 2½ million tons it would not be an economic affair at all. When we are almost sure that the deposits of oil are very rich, why should we have a refinery of only one million tons? Sir, that is beyond my comprehension. I am sure the Minister will take up the matter and see that the capacity of the refinery to be put up there is in consonance with the quantity of oil that is to be discovered there. We know that rich deposits are there. We all know now that not only these regions but other regions in Gujerat also have very rich potential of oil.

The Minister has also said: "if possible". I was wondering why he used the expression "if possible". We know that the Government have decided to put up refineries even in areas where the deposits are not so rich. Why, then, should there be a qualification clause " if possible" when this area has got very rich quantities of oil? That also requires to be cleared up.

I hope, Sir, when the country badly needs to save the foreign exchange

[Shri Oza]

which we are spending on petroleum and petroleum products the Government will immediately take steps to see that a refinery of a proper size is put up in this area as soon as possible. It may be that there is a proposal to take oil by pipeline to other refineries—say, Bombay. But before that is done, I think it is the duty of the hon. Minister to see that a refinery with a suitable size is put up there. If even after doing that it is found necessary we may undertake this plan of taking oil by pipelines to other refineries or to Bombay.

Sir, we are directly concerned with this. As I said in the beginning, we are perturbed at the reply of the hon. Minister where he has used the expression "if possible" and where he has said that it will only be a very small refinery of one million tons. Not only from that parochial angle, viewed from the larger angle also it is necessary. The country, as the previous speaker pointed out, is very badly in need to save the foreign exchange which we are spending on petroleum and petroleum products. Therefore, we should go ahead and put up as many refineries as possible commensurate with the deposits that we discover. I hope the Minister will take into consideration the views expressed in this House and will give an unqualified promise that a refinery of a suitable size will be put up in that area as soon as possible.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I refer to the Demand No. 125 dealing with the Indus Water Treaty. I am not going to discuss in detail the Canal Waters Agreement because it was discussed in this House a few days ago. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to three or four points for elucidation. The House knows well that when Pakistan wanted to construct Mangla dam, people in India and, naturally we in this House, expressed concern over the construction of the dam by Pakistan, and the Government of India also protested through the Security Council against this construction by Pakistan. After the signing of his treaty, India is not in a position to question further the construction of the Mangla Dam in a site which we claim to be ours. I think by this treaty we have given up the right over the site in which the Mangla dam is going to be constructed for long. Now, Pakistan is free to carry out its construction after the treaty is signed.

Secondly, according to this treaty, India has agreed to contribute more than Rs. 82 crores towards the cost of replacement to Pakistan. My hon. friend have argued that this should have been in rupees instead of being in terms of foreign currency in which India is very short. We should have asked the Pakistan Government and also the World Bank to accede to our request and accept the money in terms of rupees. I think that should have been to our advantage.

Thirdly, according to this treaty, India has conceded 80 per cent of the waters of the Indus system to Pakistan and India has abandoned important irrigation projects on the channels in Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. Further, the treaty provides for the unhindered flow into Pakistan of all the western rivers including those flowing through Kashmir. In all these respects, to my mind, by this treaty we have conceded more to Pakistan than we have gained.

Naturally, as the Prime Minister pointed out the other day, in questions of dispute between different nations, somebody should give in something and somebody should get something more. In cases of international disputes, one can understand that, and there must be adjustments between two nations. If only for the friendship between India and Pakistan, India has gone to the extent of acceding to the demand of Pakistan. But

I would request that the Government of India should also try to get some concession from Pakistan in other sectors. After the canal waters treaty was signed, reports appear in papers in Calcutta that the Government of India is not in a position to undertake the scheme of construction of the Farakka barrage about which so much discussion had taken place in this House. Reports indicate that Pakistan is not willing to allow its construction. If in the western sector, India has conceded so much to Pakistan by this treaty, because of the friendship which has to be developed between the two countries—really, two neighbours should be friends—India must expect that India can execute this Farakka barrage in the eastern sector without any hindrance from Pakistan. But the report that appears in the newspapers says that Pakistan is objecting to it. There was some conference between the officers of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan so far as the disputes about the eastern rivers was concerned. We would like to have some enlightenment about this point.

My submission is that after the signing of the canal waters treaty, India should go ahead with regard to the construction of this important project in eastern India and we should not wait for the concurrence or approval of the Government of Pakistan so far as this project is concerned.

I shall mention one more point and then finish. With regard to the demands of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, I have one submission to make. I think after Mossadeq in Iran, the only one Minister now in the Government of India who is subject to much criticism in the Indian press is the hon. Shri K. D. Malaviya. I do not know how far he has been able to explore oil in this country. But the press—especially the *Eastern Economist*, *Capital* and *Commerce*—is constantly criticising our Minister of Mines and Oil to the effect that he is guiding this country, so far as the oil policy is concerned, in a wrong direction. We would like to know from the Minister what is our oil reserve. I have asked this question many times and the answer is that the Government are still estimating it. So, far, whatever drilling has taken place, we want to have at least an idea as to what is the oil reserve in this country and how much do we expect; also what is the total estimate so far made and whether the Minister has been able to assess it.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on three or four Demands very briefly. Regarding Demand 134, which is concerned with the manufacture of teleprinters, we understand that a teleprinter factory is going to be set up in collaboration with an Italian company called Olivetti and that about 1,000 teleprinters will be manufactured per year, worth about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not know if this factory will manufacture other machinery like printing perforators, auto-tape transmitters and so on. I want to know the number of teleprinters that the country is in need of—no doubt we are immediately in need of them—and also whether the factory will be required to supply teleprinters that will be needed in future also.

Secondly, I understand that the company has been permitted to transmit the royalty of Rs. 2·5 lakhs abroad over a period of ten years. I want to know whether any attempts were made to get any other tenderer or to place any other contract with other foreign companies and whether better terms were offered by them.

Regarding Demand 106, the factory is going to manufacture raw films. This factory is more important than the teleprinter factory because we are greatly in need of raw films since we have got a huge indigenous market in India. Not only that. This industry is also an earner of foreign exchange. Naturally we should try to speed up

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

measures for setting up this factory and we should also see that the factory goes into production at the earliest time.

Regarding Demand 84, I find that compensation is being awarded by industrial tribunals to the employees and also compensation is being awarded by arbitration to the contractors, etc. But all this compensation arises owing to the gross negligence of the officials in charge.

I shall give one instance that has come to my notice, in my personal experience. For the last eight months, my personel telephone is being surreptitiously used by another man and I am paying the bills which are coming to me. The trunk call bills are coming to me and I am paying them, but my number is used by somebody else in Calcutta. In the last three months, I have written letters to the General Manager, Calcutta Telephones. I sent even a registered letter on the 30th November, but there has not even been an acknowledgement received by me. This is the efficiency of the department. Naturally, the result will be that whenever any man comes to the court and demands compensation for illegal dismissal or illegal action, which are being encouraged and abetted by officers like the General Manager, Telephones, naturally the courts would

13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

award compensation and it will be paid from public funds. Most of the dismissals, according to me and many others, are illegal and if those employees are not taken back, they would go to the tribunals and courts. Awards will be given and in future Government will be responsible to pay those compensations.

Lastly, I agree with Shri Panigrahi that when the Indus water teaty was signed, all the water disputes should have been discussed at one time and resolved. Regarding the Farakka Barrage, it is a great issue agitating not only the people of Bengal, but of India as a whole for the last so many years. Government are giving promises and assurances for so many years in different ways, but no practical step has yet been taken. When the Indus water treaty was made, easily this could have been raised and the Farakka Barrage problem could have been solved at the same time. I hope that this Farakka Barrage also will be taken up along with the implementation of the Indus water treaty.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on Demand No. 84, I would draw your attention and through you that of the hon. Minister that more than Rs. 24,000 have been provided in this Demand for being paid to a clerk whose dismissal was held invalid by the court. I do not know why the poor clerk was punished, and why not the supervising officer. Not only in postal department, but everywhere in Government departments, nowadays there is less supervision by the higher officers. They are not properly following the departmental rules and they are not taking proper steps according to the rules for supervision when due action is necessary. Due to this, there is loss of public money. When some cases like this come up, the lowest people like the clerk or the peon are punished and the officers escape. This is an instance of that kind.

While speaking on this demand, I also draw attention to the negligence of the postal department towards my State. In 1946, Orissa was given a minor postal circle being separated from Bihar. Then there were only 5 to 6 districts in Orissa and there were about 600 posts offices. But after 1948, when the States were integrated, the number of districts in Orissa have been increased to 13. The postal divisions also have increased with number of post offices but still Orissa is not given a major postal circle. Also, in

the P. & T. office in Cuttck, there are not sufficient hands, as a result of which both the public and departmental work suffer.

There is another thing. Some of the telegraphic and telephone services though situated inside Orissa are controlled by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. To calm down criticism, they on the so-called administrative grounds and administrative efficiency, do not transfer them to Orissa circle. So, I request that these telegraphic offices and telephone exchanges that are inside Orissa boundary should be under the Orissa circle.

The same is the case with some RMS sections in Orissa; Y-14, Y-19, F-17 and F-21 which are inside Orissa are still controlled by outside postal circles. There is much negligence towards expansion and providing proper service to the people. Hence my request that they should be transferred to Orissa soon.

After 1951, no inspector in Orissa circle has been promoted to Class II Superintendent's post. These posts are invariably filled up by inspectors promoted from outside. This matter should be looked into.

Regarding Demand No. 106, I congratulate the Ministry that they have now been able to etablish the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited, because in this company, besides other things, there will be manufacture of X-ray films. For want of X-ray films, patients in the country are put to too much difficulty and many cases are not being attended to. So, I thank the Minister for this enterprise.. I hope the plant will be established soon and production started. While saying this, I wish to submit that the loans incurred for the establishment of the plants and projects which are now also being established should be met out of their income. The reason why I say this is our expenditure charges are gradually increasing, whereas the income is going down in some cases. So, this aspect should also be visualised and due steps should be taken in this matter.

Regarding Demand No. 125, much has been said, and I do not think there is much for me to say. Still, I thank the persons concerned and the Government of Pakistan and India. Whatever it may be, they have come to some conclusion. We are now giving Pakistan Rs. 83 crores. There might have been a little less or more, but what has been done, has been done in a good cause. For that, I congratulate all those concerned. I also request the Minister kindly to see whether Rajasthan can be irrigated through some channels that are going through Pakistan, in the light of our present relations with the Pakistan Government.

Coming to Demand No. 129, I congratulate our Minister because it is through his efforts that something good is coming to the country. He started this work with some raw people. I have seen with my own eyes how these people are working in Cambay and other areas. There is no house for them and they get very little pay. In spite of hard condition they are working very sincerely, and that too without any previous training. So I feel that the whole country must be indebted to them. It is only due to the zeal and the personal interest that the Minister is taking that we have progressed so much in this direction. While thanking him, I would say that at least houses should be provided to our youngmen who are working in the fields. Side by side, the Cambay port, which is one of the very old ports, should be developed. I hope the hon. Minister will achieve his objective very soon.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I shall briefly refer to my cut motion Nos. 8, 9 and 10 to Demand No. 126, cut motion Nos. 12, 13 and 14 to Demand No. 134 and also cut motion No. 16 to demand No. 129, moved by Shri Warior and, as far as possible, I shall confine myself to these three points.

Taking up Demand No. 126, this deals with the setting up of a raw

[Shri Tangamani]

film plant in Ooty. Several questions have been tabled in this House about the setting up of the raw film plant and we were told in this House that the location of this plant is going to be in Ootacamund in Madras State. As the House is well aware, in the first instance, negotiations were started by this Government with the Government of East Germany but after prolonged negotiations for nearly 12 months we were told in this House that the East Germany Government had refused to undertake such a project. When direct questions were put on this particular subject only evassive answers were received. I would like to know whether there were prolonged discussions and because of the delay we could not come to some kind of agreement with the East German Government, because the East German Government proceeds on a particular plan basis and our demand did not synocronise with their Five Year Plan period. Because of the delay in the negotiations, for reasons known only to the Ministry, that issue was shelved.

Subsequently, negotiations were started with a French Firm and we were told in this House during the budget session this year that an agreemene has already been entered into and we were also given the terms of the agreement. But no steps were taken for carrying out the terms of the agreement. That, in brief, is the background of the history of setting up this raw film factory in this country.

We are happy to find that at least the Ministry is coming before us with a demand for Rs. 15 lakhs. In this statement they say that the question of setting up a raw film plant and also X-ray film plant were under consideration of Government for some years (page 7). That supplementary demand is only for this particular purpose, and the amount asked for is Rs. 15 lakhs.

We were told during the budget session that a certain agreement has been entered into with a French firm and when very pointed questions were put in this House whether this French firm had any experience in the production of films, we were assured that although its name is not very well known outside, so long as the French film industry is concerned, they take nearly 70 per cent of the films from the raw films manufactured by this concern.

At the outset I wanted to say that the coloured pictures are now becoming more or less the order of the day. But we find almost all the pictures produced in India are ordinary films. They are not Gavacolour or the other colours known to the film-goers. I would like to know whether this plant is designed to produce films which are suited to produce coloured pictures. Otherwise, if this plant goes into production by the end of the Third Plan period and we are only producing those films which are already out of date, they will be out of date much further. So, I would like to know whether we are already going to produce only raw films as is now seen in this country or we are going to produce films which can be used for production of colour films.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might kindly resume his seat. I understand that Shri Naushir Bharucha has given notice of a cut motion that the agreement relating to the raw film industry has not yet been placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Minister has brought it to my notice that as early as June 1960 15 copies of the agreement were placed in the library. I have directed the Secretariat that as and when an agreement is received it should be given publicity in the bulletin. Also, in the notice board there will be a separate column hereafter for agreements received from the Ministries from time to time with their descriptions.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I also suggest that in the supplementary demands, side by side some important terms might be mentioned so that a fuller summary is available immediately on the spot?

Mr. Speaker: In all cases where copies are not supplied along with supplementary demands, hereafter it will be mentioned that a copy is placed in the library.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): That we can mention. Sometimes they come to 40 to 50 pages and it is very difficult to put them in the body of the Demand. If the hon. Member is interested in it, we can send a full set of copies to him, over and above keeping them in the library.

Mr. Speaker: If the supplementary demands relate to some documents or agreements and if they have not been laid on the Table or placed in the library, a summary of them should be given along with the supplementary demands. Yes, Shri Tangamani may continue.

Shri Tangamani: Apart from the terms of the agreement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the type of film which we are going to manufacture in this particular unit.

Mr. Speaker: Can this plant be switched over to coloured films?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The basic need is for black and white film, which is mainly required by the cinematograph industry, photographic industry and X-Ray industry. Colour films form a very small percentage of the requirement. It is a very difficult technique which can be evolved only after every country has produced black and white print, which is required in bulk. Then the higher techniques can be thought of. Even today India uses only a small percentage of colour fims.

Mr. Speaker: What I want to know is whether this plant which is going to be established there can produce colour films if some additions are made to it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; but it can be further considered after the technique is mastered to produce all the chemicals, ancillaries and the bases. It is our intention to do that once we master the technique of production of general films. What I am pointing out is that the hon. Member is not correct when he says that black and white film has become out of date. Most of the pictures even today are normally in black and white and high-speed prints rather than coloured ones.

Shri Tangamani: The only point which I would like to know is this. After this plant is set up we must be in a position to expand it because development of coloured film industry has reached a particular stage.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Let us make a beginning first in this very difficult line.

Mr. Speaker: There is great attraction for coloured films. All that he suggests is that if any company can produce machinery which can also be switched over to the manufacture of coloured films, why not enter into an agreement with that firm.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are very keen about it. But the House will appreciate and you will also appreciate that even the making of photographic and cine films is one of the most difficult techniques. We are taking the first step. As we go along and get the experience we will see to that also. At present we have to import practically everything. Today we are importing Rs. 5 or 6 crores worth of ordinary films. This will be the first saving in foreign exchange. Marginal utilisation can always be considered later on.

Shri Tangamani: I welcome the fact that the hon. Minister has come before this House with a specific demand of Rs. 15 lakhs. In my cut motions I

[Shri Tangamani]

have referred to the delay in setting up this film manufacturing company for the manufacturing of raw film; the slow pace of implementation of Rs. 6½ crores project as per agreement with the French firm and the need for acquiring land early and the setting up of the film plant at Ooty as per agreement with the French firm. My purpose in moving these cut motions is that I want to know at least now from the hon. Minister whether the location has been firmly decided. I will be able to expand this point later when I speak on the other cut motions. When the Ministry of Transport and Communications is coming before us for expanding or setting up another plant, namely, for the manufacture of teleprinters, the hon. Minister is able to tell us that they have already acquired a plot of land from the Government of Madras. So I would like to know definitely whether any plot of land has been acquired for this film plant from the Madras Government; and what is going to be the location; because on several occasions we have been told that it will be located very near Ooty.

Mr. Speaker: Ooty is in Madras State, whatever might be the site.

Shri Tangamani: The point is this. They are now coming to us for Rs. 15 lakhs because in the note itself it is stated that as per the agreement some machinery is coming into the country and they will take delivery of it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The place is Ootacamund where the hon. Member is very keen that it should be. It is in Ootacamund. Land belongs to the State Government. Work has already started.

Mr. Speaker: It is the experience in the case of various projects that are undertaken that the project is announced and subsequently land acquisition proceedings start, by which time the estimated cost goes up because the moment they know that a factory is going to be set up there prices shoot up.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Fortunately here it was the State Government's land. Otherwise what you have observed is quite correct. Usually what we now do is that we do not announce the exact location at all. Only the State is indicated for the information of the House. Then we issue the notification before the final announcement of the location.

Mr. Speaker: There are a few other hon. Members who also want to speak.

Shri Tangamani: On this itself, I want to say something more. I am speaking only on this demand as also on the one about teleprinter plant. About the Moghul Lines I will be very brief. But I would like to pursue this and the teleprinter plant.

Having said this, what I would like to know is this because things have appeared in the newspapers and one or two hon. Members have said in this House that this particular French firm has no experience in the manufacture of films. So I would now like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the experience of this French firm is and how we entered into this agreement. I would also like to know whether the various interests have been consulted, particularly the film producers and others, and what their opinion is. That will set at rest unnecessary gossip because I find that even now certain news items do appear in some newspapers that they have entered into an agreement with a firm which has no experience of manufacturing films. I do not say that because I do not know. But some people go to the extent of saying that the articles which are now coming are articles which they wanted to dispose of somehow or the other. When a plant like this is going to be set up and the House is voting this Demand—the House will be glad also to contribute the balance of Rs. 6 crores or whatever it is—I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister about the details of the solvency of the company

and also about their experience in the manufacture of films. Since April some kind of lobbying is going on and directly or indirectly some news items do appear saying that it would have been better if the British firm or the German firm had been given this and what do the French know about photography. All this kind of thing is appearing. That is why I want to know this.

Mr. Speaker: What is the procedure adopted? There are film manufacturers throughout the world.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will explain that when I speak while replying to all the cut motions together. I have explained on the floor of the House earlier also, but instead of answering questions, when I reply to the cut motions I shall explain this.

Shri Tangamani: I shall not develop this point any further.

Then I shall refer to my cut motions to Demand No. 134. This Demand deals with two major items. One is about investment in the Western Shipping Corporation of Rs. 2.90 crores and the other one is about purchase of shares of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited worth Rs. 8.80 lakhs. This is mentioned on page 15.

About the second item the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications has announced in reply to a starred question here that a teleprinter plant is going to be set up and that the Government of Madras have given a plot of land in Guindy. Now the Government has come to us with the Supplementary Demand for Rs. 8.8 lakhs for the purchase of shares of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited which will be a new service. It is also mentioned that this expenditure for the current year 1960-61 will be Rs. 8.8 lakhs and for 1961—65 it will be Rs. 141.2 lakhs making a total of Rs. 150 lakhs. On the basis of this what I would like to know is whether we are going to invest money and continue in the manufacturing process till the end of the year 1965; it is not quite clear. In the House the hon. Minister told us that within a period of three years or so we will go into production but before the end of the Third Plan period there will be self-sufficiency of teleprinters. Because the explanatory note is confusing, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to by what time we expect the construction of the plant to be completed and by what time it will go into production. I would also like to know the capacity of this plant. The hon. Minister said in the House that by the end of the Third Plan period we will be self-sufficient on the question of teleprinters. That detail also I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

Then, has the land been acquired and preliminary work started? A statement on that also will be very helpful to us. In the note we find and in my cut motion also I have mentioned about the agreement with the Italian firm. I want to know whether that agreement will be made available to us and whether a copy will be laid on the Table of the House or will at least be placed in the Parliament Library so that we will be in a position to know how much we are going to give them for the consultants and about the know-how and what will be the cost for the production itself. I shall not deal with this matter any further.

Then I come to the last point and I have done. It is about the Western Shipping Corporation which has now acquired the ships which were run by the Moghul Lines. When the Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill was discussing the Bill, some of the members of the Select Committee were privileged to go and visit the pilgrim ships which take the *Haj* pilgrims. In those days, these ships were managed by the Moghul Steamship Co. This sum of Rs. 2.90 crores which we have borrowed from

[Shri Tangamani]

the State Bank, we are going to make up. I would like to know how many ships are now under our control in the Western Shipping Corporation for the purpose of this pilgrimage. Because we found in the ships which we inspected, the entire berth arrangement was completely different. There was not much of moving space. Mostly Muslim women travel in them. There were good arrangements for Muslim omen. The complaint that we received was that there were not enough water closets. They had to go a long distance. I want to know whether the same type of seating arrangement is maintained or whether there is a different design to be adopted. More or less, it is one class.

Another thing is, what is the present capacity of each ship? Since we have acquired then, what are the alterations that we have made? If we have acquired, I would like to know the number of ships which we have now acquired from the Moghul Steamship Co., and how many ships are on this particular route, and whether the new ships will also form part of a pool for Haj pilgrims. I submit, the letters which we have received—they have not appeared in the press—indicate that several things will have to be done for improving the comforts. They are very happy that the Government takes the full responsibility from the time they leave their place till they come back to Bombay. After the pilgrimage, they are safely landed back. It is more or less like a tourist agency which is undertaken by the Government. For that, they are very grateful to the Government. Still, they say they are being huddled not like human beings, and better arrangement is desired. Because I have myself seen, I can still picture the lack of moving space. Even with the limited space, certain designs can be altered. I would also like to know whether this matter is under the consideration of the Government. These are the three points that I wanted to emphasise.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Speaker, I desire . . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has he not spoken as yet?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have not spoken.

Mr. Speaker: He spoke on the Railway Convention.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At the outset, I may say that the House will be grateful to you for introducing some method for enabling the House to have fuller information about the various contracts in respect of which Demands are asked. It may be that the report has been placed on the Table of the House or in the Library. But, it is not possible for the Members to carry all the reports with them. I hope the suggestion that fuller details of the contracts should be incorporated in the Supplementary demands for grants will find favour with the respective Ministers.

In the case of Demand No. 106,....

Mr. Speaker: Essential particulars may be given. I leave it to the hon. Minister himself. So that, at a glance, without referring to the original documents, we may have an idea as to what exactly it is. For further details, they may refer to the documents.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We try to give as much as possible. More also could be given.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. What was happening was this. Hon. Ministers are not aware that in the previous regime, there were Standing Finance Committees for the departments of every Executive Councillor. During the year, whatever new services are undertaken, which could not be included in the Budget, full detailed statements with all particulars were given for the Standing Finance Committee to consider. It was open to

the Standing Finance Committee in those days to sanction. A token demand was placed before the House. Now, similarly, hon. Ministers may kindly refer to those books and give such particulars so that, at a glance they may be able to know what exactly the important terms and conditions are.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We all welcome the fact that we are going to have an industry of major importance for the manufacture of the films. I should like the hon. Minister to make it clear, so far as the contract is concerned, that all training facilities for Indian personnel are being provided in it. I am not averse to importing foreign knowledge and learning foreign knowhow. It has been our sad experience in many of the major schemes that while foreign expert knowledge is invited here, Indian personnel is not trained to a sufficient extent. A few minutes ago, the hon. Minister for Industry made it clear that the question of manufacturing films for producing colour picture is not a very simple thing. It is a highly technical and difficult job. It is true that we will have to make first a beginning with black and white pictures. The point is, have we incorporated in the agreement a definite stipulation that Indian scientific personnel of the top class—I am not referring merely to the operators who work on films—will be trained and whether they will get the know-how, so that, at a later stage, we will be in a position to start a new factory if desired. That is the important point which is applicable not only to this contract, but for other contracts as well.

I am aware that in page 8, para 2, the hon. Minister has said that according to the agreement, the detailed project report will be delivered to us, machinery and equipment will be delivered to us, supervision will be there, there will be assistance in construction, provision for consultation and technical services. I am not satisfied with this. We want that we should be in a position to train our technical personnel. Our people must be trained in the construction of the project itself so that, at a later stage, we do not have to pay over and over again the price of foreign expert knowledge. That is one point.

The second point is with regard to deferred payment. Deferred payment is such an attractive phrase that we fall for it, because we do not have to pay for it immediately out of our pocket. I should like to know what are the deferred terms and when does the first instalment begin. I am afraid what is going to happen is this. And this is a point in which the Finance Ministry may be more interested. A time is fast coming when all deferred payments will mature for repayment within a particular period of six months or a year. I do not think the time will come perhaps before that. When it starts coming, the question of repaying foreign loans is going to be an extremely difficult one. First, because, we shall be placing orders for fresh projects for the Third Plan. Secondly, because, the deferred payments of the Second Plan will also become mature. Therefore, a peak load period in repayment will be reached when it will be extremely difficult. May I say that the Ministers who negotiate terms with regard to deferred payments should bear in mind the fact that everybody's payment does not mature during the same time. That is a fact to be borne in mind.

With regard to the rate of interest, I do not know. A question was raised and I was rather surprised at the conflicting statements made by my hon. friend Shri Tangamani. At one time, he said that this was a firm which manufactured the bulk of films which were purchased in France and other countries. At the same time, he said that this was not a firm of any standing. I really cannot understand all this. I have no doubt that the Minister in charge will have looked in this matter carefully.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

With regard to varieties of production, everybody has spoken about movie films. I am not very much interested in movie films. This country is not going to starve if there is a shortage of movie films. Most of it is wasted on useless type of pictures. I am more interested in X-ray films. Our country is terribly short of x-ray films. I do hope that if varieties of production could be regulated even at this stage,—that depends upon the type of machinery has been already agreed upon—the emphasis should be on the production of X-ray films.

Mr. Speaker: Will this machinery produce x-ray films?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In this agreement, all the varieties of films are given. The specifications have been given, the contrast, intensity, rapidity, speed, etc. The only question is, the hon. Members might go through the voluminous documents which we always take care, according to your instructions, to place before the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy. The hon. Minister will also see that a short question requires only a short answer. He should also help the House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If you want, I will read out the whole thing. X-ray is there. All the varieties of x-ray are there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister knows A to Z. But, all hon. Members have to read. They are not in charge of one portfolio.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are projects of national importance. Those friends who are taking great interest in them, should at least when they discuss such a matter, go through all the literature which is readily made available according to your instructions.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Whereas the hon. Minister is in charge of one portfolio, every hon. Member is in charge of all portfolios. He has to read everything.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Another matter is, with regard to the Indus Water treaty. The first instalment will become due in a matter of days. We are going to pay Rs. 8 crores. I should like to know this from the hon. Minister in charge of Finance. Already our sterling reserves are down to about Rs. 144 crores. Where are these Rs. 8 crores going to come from? Is there any *ad hoc* arrangements made elsewhere as a result of which our sterling balances will not be depreciated?

The second point is—it was also raised by one of the Members—that nothing has been said with regard to the debt due by Pakistan to us. I should like to know whether in the course of the negotiations on the Indus Water Treaty any question of adjustment of any of the following instalments, instalments coming later on was discussed. Further, what will be the portion which will have to be paid in the form of foreign exchange, and the portion payable in the form of rupees? What the House feels is that apart from the rather excessive price which we have to pay,—if it has to be paid in the interests of amity between the two countries, it may not be too high a price—if the method of the payments is modified, the treaty may be more acceptable.

The third point is in connection with Demand No. 129 for the drilling machinery and other equipment for programmes to be included in the Third Plan. I have got a double grouse against the hon. Minister of Oil. We quite appreciate the fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is doing a splendid job. We also feel that hon. Minister of Oil and the country have been very lucky in striking oil within such a short period and with comparative'y small effort. It is more our luck that we have

struck oil. When first the demand came for Ankleshwar and Cambay oil at the time of the Budget, we said the provision asked for was too little. At that time he did not ask for more and now he comes forward with a supplementary demand. The objection is not to giving the grant; the objection is that the method and the manner of asking for this grant is such that people feel confused. Either we require the amount immediately, in which case, since the deposits of oil in Cambay, Ankleshwar, Broach and Baroda were known to you long back, you could have come forward with your demand much earlier and you did not; or, you are unecessarily rushing through by way of supplementary demands because the Third Plan is still far away and you can wait till next February. I should like to know what the real position in this connection is.

Coming to Demand No. 134, I would like to ask a question which is rather from a totally different angle. Here we are going to acquire control of the Moghul Line by purchasing the necessary number of shares. I should like to know from Government whether this is a solitary venture in which we are indirectly, so to say, nationalising a particular concern, or whether it is part and parcel of Government policy to corner shares so that they acquire controlling interest without coming to the House for a discussion on the fundamentals of nationalisation, and thus indirectly nationalise other concerns. The issue is very important. I am not concerned with the amount that you ask for, it may be all right. The point is this. Is it the policy of Government to purchase shares in various other undertakings so that they acquire controlling interest, thereby virtually nationalising the concerns by executive act without coming before Parliament to discuss the merits, the pros and cons, of a particular concern? Or, is this a solitary venture where they are pressed by an emergency? My view is that Government should not make it a policy, or a matter of bare executive practice, indirectly to nationalise concerns by buying controlling shares. If they want to nationalise it, by all means let them do it, but let them come before the House, let the House discuss the pros and cons of nationalisation of the particular industry and then go ahead. We have no objection.

We have been told that 80,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each have been acquired at the price of Rs. 360 each. I should like to know the method and manner of acquiring such shares. It may be that the shares are quoted at a premium by reason of dividend payable or any other reason, but in all such cases, what is the method and manner of deciding the value of the shares? How are the shares procured? Obviously, if Government says that it will go openly to the stock exchange, the price may be put up immediately. On the other hand, there is always this fear that probably under-valued shares are being passed on to the Government at values far higher than those quoted on the stock exchange. Therefore, how was this value of Rs. 260 arrived at? Was it the quotation on the stock exchange the day prior to the one on which they decided to go in for it? Or, was it valued in any other way? Or, was it by negotiation with some private party, some big shareholders?

Incidentally, I may mention that in all such cases—and we shall have repeatedly to buy shares of companies for the purpose of acquiring controlling interest—the issue should be that the Government decides on some governing principles on which the valuation of such shares should be made, some governing principles, even if they may not be strictly applicable to all cases, so that the House knows exactly that when we buy a controlling interest in certain companies we are not paying out of the exchequer something much more than what is really due.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister of Oil want to intervene now?

The Minister of Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): As you like.

Mr. Speaker: Or, would he like to hear any other hon. Member who may make some remarks?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Most of the hon. Members who have to say something about my Demand have perhaps already spoken.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the hon. Minister.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Some other Members want to speak on his demand.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I may be allowed to speak, if no other hon. Member is going to speak on Demand No. 134.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The Minister may speak at the end.

Mr. Speaker: How can he anticipate that nobody will speak? An hon. Member may speak. It may also happen that they may not come prepared, but after hearing some hon. Member, they may want to speak supporting or opposing particular views. I am not going to call the hon. Minister now.

Shri Heda: I would like to refer to Demand No. 106 only. I congratulate the Ministry on undertaking this project. In fact, it was much needed and should have been undertaken much earlier.

The importance of raw films for both the film industry and photography cannot be exaggerated. They are much needed, and there has been much discontent in the past, and it persists even now, over the Government's import policy in this regard.

Our film industry plays a very important role, and I think it still stands second in the world. Japan, of course, is fast progressing, but I do not know if it has surpassed us yet. If our film industry takes the third place in the world, it will be because this project was delayed. This could have been taken up much earlier, or the import policy could have been more liberal.

Our films are popular not only in our own country, but also in the neighbouring countries, and even those who are not acquainted with our languages are enamoured of them. In my travels, I had occasion many a time to get a word of appreciation about the development of our film industry, particularly acting in the Bengali films. Bengali films have made a mark in the portrayal of emotions.

So, the film industry not only gives us foreign exchange which is so very valuable, but also acts as a factor for creating friendliness between India and these countries. After this factory goes into production, the situation will ease to some extent for this developing industry. I am glad to find that in our country, this industry is developing very satisfactorily in the sense that even a small producer with a small capital is able to come up and also compete. I do not say that every film that is produced is good and healthy, but I do not agree with many of the Members who have occasionally aired their views that the films are obscene or something like that. It is true that some films may be objectionable, but that is not the topic before us now for discussion. I do congratulate the Ministry on their undertaking this new project, for, they would be doing a real service.

In regard to photographic goods also, I think we are experiencing a very great stringency. Whether you call it fair price, or open market price or blackmarket price, the price today is about two hundred to three hundred per cent higher than what it should have seen. In fact, when I went abroad, I got requests from the kids, 'Uncle, why don't you bring one roll of coloured film for me?' and so on.

They are not after anything else but film rolls, because they know that the price here in India would be about two hundred to three hundred per cent higher. As our economy improves, a greater number would come into the category of middle classes, and thus, there would be more and more flare for photography, for photography does really give joy in one's life. Therefore, the demand will become greater and greater.

Here, I have one complaint to make, namely that the plan that Government have made does not seem to be adequate.

Already, our imports are of the order of Rs. 4.78 crores, and our target of production is for the value of Rs. 5 crores. By the time we start production, the requirements would be far greater and they may go up to about Rs. 7.5 crores, which means that we are not planning today according to our needs, and our plan is still behind our requirements.

There is also another aspect that we have to take into consideration in this connection, namely that as soon as we become successful in any industry in our country, we open new markets for the export of our products in the neighbouring countries. We have seen that even though countries like England and Japan are great competitors in engineering and other goods, India has also got a market for its products. I made some little study as to how our products fare in the export markets, and I was happy to note that in certain goods, we can compete very well with the other countries. For instance, in the case of ceiling fans, we can compete anyhwhere even with Japan; even in Hong-Kong we can compete with Japan, so far as ceiling fans are concerned. If we take this aspect into consideration, then we shall find that our requirements will be far greater.

Shri Naushir Bharucha was good enough to warn the Ministry about the deferred payments. He was expressing the apprehension whether all these deferred payments may not get accumulated in a particular period, and we may not feel any stringency during that period. I think his apprehensions will not be well-founded, because here we would be saving in foreign exhange and that saving itself we would help us.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The saving would be three years hence.

Shri Heda: The deferred payment would also start only afterwards. It will not start earlier than three years. My point is that we would be saving foreign exchange which would cover the gap between the present imports and the imports at the time the factory will go into full production. For, our target is to produce goods worth Rs. 5 crores. I do not think we shall be fulfilling the target in the first few years. Anyhow, even assuming that we start producing goods worth Rs. 5 crores by the target date, by that time, our requirements would have increased to Rs. 10 crores, which means that we shall not be actually saving anything by way of imports, because the imports will still remain of the order of Rs. 5 crores; thus, our savings will go towards the imports, and the question of making deferred payment out of the savings may not materialise. I hope this aspect will also be taken into consideration by Government. I once again congratulate Government on having undertaken this venture, and that too in the public sector.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I wish, at the outset, to congratulate the Minister of Transport and Communications on the new venture that has been undertaken for the manufacture of teleprinters in our country. Teleprinters are very essential for the development of the country. For a very long time, we have been feeling the necessity of more and more teleprinters, but we have not been producing any teleprinters in our country so far.

At the time the Budget was presented, Government had intended to take

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

up the scheme of manufacturing teleprinters as a departmental undertaking by P and T but now, they have entered into a contract with an Italian company for manufacture as well as for getting the know-how and equipment and other materials. For this purpose, the original provision of 11 lakhs will be surrendered. In view of the Government-owned factory to be set up, a grant of 2 crores and odd is asked for.

The teleprinter project is an important project both for the Government as well as for the people. For not only do the departments of Government need them for telling us about the various activities that are going on in the country, but even commercial concerns and the press and various other agencies need them. Considering the swift way in which life is being conducted, and the fastness with which communication is developing day by day, in the absence of teleprinters, we may not be able to communicate news and information in time to other people. So, if we are going to have our own project for manufacturing teleprinters in our country, that is all to our good, and Government have done a good thing by going in for this venture.

Of course, Government are intending to hand it over to a fully Government-owned company. With regard to the management of the company, when it goes into production, various difficulties are likely to come up, which are the inevitable concomitants of Government-owned companies. I only hope that the experience that we have gained so far with regard to other Government companies, in respect of labour and other matters, will be borne in mind, before launching into this new venture.

I find from the Explanatory Memorandum that this factory will go into production in about three or four years, and the entire requirements of our country will be met by this. But I would like to know when exactly it will start production, and how long it would take to go into full production. Ordinarily, what happens is that for want of staff, for want of equipment and various other things, we are not able to adhere to the target date. Though we enter into contract with another country that they will not only supply the equipment and machinery but also the technical know-how etc., yet we do not get them in time, and consequently we are not able to keep up to the target date. I hope that Government will take steps to see that the schedule is strictly adhered to in this particular case.

The other two Demands on which I would like to make a few observations are Demand No. 72 relating to expenditure on displaced persons and minorities and Demand No. 84 relating to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. I am here dealing only with a question of principle. Ordinarily, we know that people fight in the court till the end; even though they may spend their entire wealth in litigation, they would not budge an inch, and they fight their case up to the end; and they even take up their cases to the Supereme Court, because they have got a right to do so. If it is a question of money value, then, there is a limitation of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 10,000 as the case may be. But, so far as the other cases are concerned, people fight the case up to the Supreme Court. They are generally recalcitrant, they do not budge an inch, and they do not even listen to the advice of the lawyers. I do not wish that Government should also behave in that manner. From the Explanatory Memorandum, I find that two important cases have been referred to, where the decision of the court has not been in favour of Government. Individuals may fight their cases up to the end, but the role of Government is quite different from that of individuals. Government must behave in a magnanimous manner and not go on fighting till the end, unless

some question of principle or some question of law be involved, because if they leave it at the lower level, then that decision may be taken advantage of by somebody else and thereby Government may be put to a lot of trouble. But when there is only a question of some money involved, it is not proper that Government should fight out the case till the end. If it is a question of property etc. then certainly they can fight. But when it is only a question of recovery of some dues, Government should not put up such fights. Actually, however, I find that Government are also taking these cases up to the High Courts and the Supreme Courts, and sometimes, they file writ petitions also before the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Even in the writ petitions, they do get the sympathy of the judges because they are behaving exactly as ordinary citizens or ordinary individuals are behaving. After all, if a person claims some dues for services rendered, he is entitled to have them, and the dues must be conceded to him. Government should set up a good example which others might follow. I only wish that in respect of the cases involved in these two Demands, where the decisions were against Government—one given by the labour officer and the other by the court—they give up immediately without a hitch. After all, the amount involved is very small except in one case where a huge amount is due to be paid. I find that at one stage they even took up the plea of abatement of the case. The plaintiff died in the course of the trial, but his legal representatives have been brought on the record. Even then it was said that the case had abated because it is a purely personal remedy. We cannot distinguish the personal from the general remedy. It depends upon the way we look at it—a personal remedy or a general one. If a man dies, his sons or other legal representatives are entitled to the fruits of his labour.

14 hrs.

Therefore, I did not very much appreciative the type of defence such as limitation that Government have adopted in these cases. I only wish that as a matter of principle, they did not put up such flimsy fight; when the decision went against them, they should have shelled out the money, unless of course a matter of principle dealing with property or liberty was involved, they should not put up such fight.

I support these Demands subject to the observations I have made regarding cases in future.

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Ministers wish to speak? I find five of them want to speak. I have to close the discussion at 5·30 P.M. There are three hon. Members who want to speak—Shri Assar, Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri P. C. Borooah. I will allow them five minutes each and leave the rest of the time to the Ministers.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नं० १२५ के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़े दिन पहले ही इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी के बारे में यहां पर चर्चा हुई थी और उससे पता लगा कि जनता के अन्दर इस के बारे में कितना विरोध है। लेकिन इस विरोध के होते हुये भी इस ट्रिटी का पालन करने के लिये हमने पाकिस्तान को ८२.७५ करोड़ रु० देने का निर्णय किया है और इसके लिये हमने इस समय ८ करोड़, २७ लाख और ४७ हजार रु० की डिमांड रक्खी है। लेकिन इसके बारे में एक बात पर विचार करना आवश्यक है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से हमारे करीब ३०० करोड़ रु० आने के होते हुये भी हमने इस पर विचार नहीं किया। इंडस वाटर ट्रिटी के ऊपर विचार करते समय इस ३०० करोड़ रुपये के बारे में चर्चा की गई या नहीं, इसके बारे में हमें कुछ पता नहीं लगा। एक ओर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी विकास योजनायें सफल हों, और उसकी सफलता के लिये हम इस देश के लिये पैसे की मांग कर रहे हैं। हमारे वित्त

[श्री अ.सर]

मंत्री विदेशों में जाते हैं और अपनी विकास योजनाओं की जरूरत के लिये पैसों की डिमांड करते हैं। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारी थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन में १६५० करोड़ रु० की कमी है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर इन सब बातों के होते हुये भी हमने ८२.७५ करोड़ रु० देने का निर्णय किया है। मेरी दृष्टि से यह ठीक नहीं है और चूंकि यह हमारे देश के हितों के विरुद्ध है, इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां भारत के वित्त मंत्री और पाकिस्तान के वित्त मंत्री की बातचीत हुई थी। इसमें भी पता नहीं कि इन ३०० करोड़ रु० के बारे में चर्चा हुई या नहीं। हम जानते हैं कि दो बार सिटिंग हुई, लेकिन ऐसी सिटिंगस में जो अन्तिम निर्णय होता है वह फेल होता है, किन्हीं विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों में हमारी बातचीत एक निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंचती है। जब पाकिस्तान सरकार की नीति यह है तो हमारी नीति भी इस तरह रक्खी जानी चाहिये कि पहले हमारे पैसे के बारे में विचार किया जाय। जब तक इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता तब तक केवल हम जो ट्रिटी पाकिस्तान सरकार से होती है उसको पूर्ण करने का प्रयत्न करें, और हर बार पाकिस्तान हमारा विरोध करे, यह ठीक नहीं है, इस दृष्टि से भी मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

मैं डिमांड नं० १२९ के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, जिसके बारे में अखबारों में भी बहुत चर्चा चली है और मेरे मित्र श्री पाणिग्रही ने भी बतलाया है। हर रोज यहां यह बात आती है कि यहां तेल मिला, वहां तेल मिला, लेकिन जब सभी प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं लोक-सभा में कि कितने तेल का उत्पादन होगा और हम कितना प्रोडक्शन कर सकते हैं, तो उसका जवाब ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता। जब इस बारे में मंत्री जी की ओर से कोई निर्णयात्मक उत्तर नहीं मिलता तो जनता के अन्दर इस संबंध में एक शंका का निर्माण होता है कि इस चीज में कोई सत्य भी है या नहीं या कि यह केवल प्रचार के लिये कहा जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसका वे जवाब दें।

डिमांड नं० १३४ का मैं स्वागत करता हूं क्योंकि बहुत दिनों के बाद हमारी सरकार ने यह टेलिप्रिन्टर कारख ना लगाने का निर्णय किया। लेकिन एक बात का हमें पता नहीं लगा। हमने सुना था कि यह टेलीप्रिंटर कारखाना महाराष्ट्र में पूना के नजदीक लगने वाला था, इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ बातचीत चली थी, लेकिन पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि वहां से वह कारख ना हटा कर मद्रास में ले जाया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने के बारे में क्या गड़बड़ी हुई, क्या इसके लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जमीन नहीं दी या कोई और बात हुई। इस चीज का पता लगना आवश्यक है कि यह कारखाना महाराष्ट्र से हटाकर मद्रास क्यों ले जाया जा रहा है।

डिमांड नं० ८४ के बारे में जान कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। एक क्लर्क कोर्ट में जाता है और उसको हमें २४,९५३ रु० देने पड़ते हैं। जो हमारी लीगल साइड है सलाह देने के लिये आखिर वह क्या करती है? हमने एक क्लर्क को डिसमिस कर दिया तो उसे डिसमिस करने के पहले हमने जो हमारे पास लीगल एड थी, लीगल एक्स्पर्टस थे, उनसे कोई सलाह ली थी या नहीं? अगर उनसे सलाह करने के बाद भी हमें इतना रुपया देना पड़ता है तो इसमें कहीं पर कोई गलती है और इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। यह डिमांड सिर्फ आज ही नहीं आई है। जब भी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड आती है तो उसमें एक या दो कैसेज ऐसे रहते हैं जिन में सरकार कोर्ट में जाती है और वहां पर निर्णय हमारे खिलाफ होता है। जब भी हम इस तरह का कोई काम करते हैं तो लीगल एड लेकर ही करें और उसके बाद ही कोर्ट जाने का प्रयत्न

करें जिसमें निर्णय हमारे विरुद्ध होने की आशंका न रहे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: I will confine my remarks only to Demand No. 129 in which Rs. 6,50,00,000 are asked for for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. At present, the Commission is working in the country on three fronts. In the western front, they have Cambay and Ankleshwar, in the northern front Hoshiarpur and Jwalamukhi and in the eastern front in Sibsagar and Rudrasagar.

So far as the western front is concerned, the position is all right. The Ministry has done very good work and we must not allow the work to suffer for want of rigs and other equipment. So we wholeheartedly support the demand he is making in that respect. We have to see that drilling is expedited and sufficient advance made in the production of crude oil in the country.

So far as the northern front is concerned, we have not heard about Hoshiarpur and Jwalamukhi for some time now. It is almost like 'All quiet on the northern front'. If we are going to have these explorations permanently closed, we must know what is the cost that we have incurred and how much we have suffered on this front.

So far as the eastern front—Sibsagar and Rudrasagar—is concerned, I have not the same words as I have about Cambay and Ankleshwar. Work in the Sibsagar area was started sometime in 1957. Only one well, well No. 1 was dug, which unfortunately is a failure. It cost Rs. 50 lakhs besides the capital expenditure. The second well—well No. 1 in Rudrasagar—is being dug and we do not know its results uptil now. The point is that just near Sibsagar at a distance of about 26 miles, there are the fields of Naharkatia, Moran and Hugrijan, being worked by the Oil India Limited an organisation in which the Government of India have one third share and the BOC and AOC Combine have two-third shares. That organisation has, up till now, drilled about 86 wells of which only 12 have come out unsuccessful. Since 1959, each well dug up by the Oil India Ltd., in Naharkatia area has not taken more than 26 days. In 26 days' time a well has been drilled by Oil India Ltd. Against that, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a much greater time. So far as progress is concerned, the progress of the Oil India cannot be compared with the progress of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, although the distance of the two fields are at a distance of only 6 miles. So far as the achievements are concerned, out of 86 wells, only 12 are unsuccessful in the case of O.I.Ltd. That means 88 per cent successful. So far as Sibsagar is concerned, one well has already proved a failure. This is 50 per cent failure; and the other 50 per cent. is doubtful.

The work of the Oil India Ltd. is carried out by the British experts while in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Russian experts are engaged. I do not know if there is any international affairs involved in it. But I hope the Ministry will look into this. They will explain why it has not been possible to achieve the same kind of result and the same amount of progress as the Oil India has been able to achieve. The distance is only 30 miles from one place to the other.

Mr. Speaker: Have any of these people got their own interests here, either the Russians or the Britishers?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Russians have no interests; they are only experts brought here by Government. I have to bring to the notice of the House that the working of the Eastern front is not as rosy, as that on western front.

[Shri P. C Borooah]

Sir, I should like to make another submission. At least in the matter of appointments and also in giving contracts, I think, the local people should be given preference over others. Even for unskilled work, some workers have been brought from outside. I think this is not good; and we should see that the local people get preference so far as unskilled work and contract work and other appointments are concerned, barring experts.

I would like to say a word about the township. A township was proposed to be built in Sibsagar long ago. The workers there are not being housed well; they are finding difficulty. I come from that place and I know their lot in this regard. I do not know why the matter has been delayed so far. It is a year since the township was to be completed there. But nothing has been done. I hope the Ministry would give some indication as to why this delay has occurred.

I do not want to take further time of the House. With these words, Sir, I give my whole-hearted support to this Demand and also to any other Demand with which the hon. Minister may come forward which will expedite the production of crude oil in the country and put a close to one of the outlets of foreign exchange going out.

श्री रघु : थ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुगल लाइन के जो जहाज सरकार ने लिये हैं इसके वास्ते मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं । इससे हिन्दुस्तान में पैसिजर शिप्स की तरक्की होगी । जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है वह अपने फ्रेट में इंटरेस्टेड है, और जो हमारे जहाज हैं वह कारगो जहाज हैं पैसिजर शिप हमारे पास नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते पैसिजरों के लिये जो यह सुविधा की गयी है इसके वास्ते मैं फिर से मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

हज यात्रियों के लिये ये जहाज काम में आते थे, लेकिन हज की यात्रा बारहों मास नहीं होती । इस बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव है । आप देखेंगे कि मलाया में साउथ इंडिया की पापुलेशन १४ परसेंट है, सिंगापुर में आठ पर सेंट है, पिनांग में १२ परसेंट है, बर्मा में करीब ८ परसेंट है । इतनी आबादी दक्षिण में रहने वाले लोगों की इन देशों में है और इस वक्त केवल दो जहाज हिन्दुस्तान से सिंगापुर की ओर जाते हैं । मद्रास, नागीपतनम, पिनांग और सिंगापुर, इस सरविस में एक तो वी० आई० पी० का जहाज जाता है और एक हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी का जहाज है । हमारा ख्याल है कि जो लोग कि सिंगापुर गये होंगे उनको अनुभव हुआ होगा कि जिस टिकट का दाम २०० रुपया है उसका करीब ३०० रुपया हिन्दुस्तानियों को देना होता है क्योंकि इन जहाजों में जगह की कमी होने की वजह से उसमें ब्लैक मारकेटिंग अधिक होता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन चारों जहाजों को जिस वक्त कि हज का वक्त न हो उस वक्त मद्रास, नागीपतनम, पिनांग और सिंगापुर की सरविस में दिया जाये ।

इसी तरह से कम से कम एक आध जहाज और मद्रास, विशाखापतनम और रंगून सरविस में देना चाहिये ताकि वहां पर जो हिन्दुतानी लोग हैं उनको हिन्दुस्तान आने में सुविधा हो ।

साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । जो हमारे पैसिजर शिप हैं उनकी ड्राई डाकिंग सिंगापुर में होती है । कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी जब वहां जाता है उसको यह देख कर शर्म होती है कि हमारे जहाजों का रिपेयर और पेंटिंग सिंगापुर आदि स्थानों में होता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि विशाखापतनम में जो ड्राई डाक की स्कीम है वह पूरी की जाये । आप जानते हैं कि आजकल शिप का कंस्ट्रक्शन नये ढंग से होता है । ओपिन डाक का जो सिस्टम है वह प्राचीन सिस्टम

हो चुका है, और इंग्लैंड में इस बात का एक्सपैरीमेंट करके देख लिया गया है कि ड्राई डाक में शिप का कंस्ट्रक्शन हो सकता है। इसलिये अगर आप विशाखापतनम में ड्राई डाक बना दें तो उससे ड्राई डाकिंग भी होगा, रिपेयरिंग भी होगा और कंस्ट्रक्शन भी हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम धन्यवाद देते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि जो साउथ इंडिया से सिंगापुर की लाइन है इस पर ये हज जाने वाले चार जहाज जब खाली हों तो उनका उपयोग किया जायेगा।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Bharucha and Shri Tangamani raised some points. Shri Bharucha is not here and Shri Tangamani is here. Shri Bharucha raised a fundamental question about policy, and posed a query whether the acquisition of the majority shares in the Moghul Lines by the Government of India through the Western Shipping Corporation, is a part of the policy of nationalisation or whether it is merely to acquire some control. I should like to trace out in brief the background, why we had to acquire it.

Towards the end of last year it came to our notice that the P. & O Group of the shareholders in the Moghul Lines were going to dispose of their shares—to sell their shares—to a foreign shipping company, known as Concordia of Hongkong. They owned as much as 79.2 per cent of the total shareholdings in the Moghul Lines Company. It was obvious that if we wanted the smooth running of the pilgrim service to Saudi Arabia, we had to retain control over it because the intending purchasers of the shareholdings of the P. & O. Group were not quite interested in running this service or to continue this service for the pilgrims. Naturally, therefore we had to step in. We also came to know that intending purchasers had themselves made an offer to the Sultan of Kuwait and also to one of our companies for the selling away of the shares they were going to acquire from the P. & O. Group.

In these circumstances, fearing that this service may be dislocated, we came into the picture and did what we could in the circumstances, in a proper and correct manner. We asked a Senior Accounts Officer of the Company Law Administration to make a valuation of the assets of the company. The P & O valuers also valued the total assets at Rs. 4.54 crores. The cash assets were valued at Rs. 2.4 crores and the fleet at Rs. 2.13 crores.

Mr. Speaker: How many steamers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There were four ships totalling about 25889 GRT. They are passenger *cum* cargo ships that have been run on this service. Our experts valued the fleet at Rs. 2.13 crores and the liquid or cash assets at Rs. 2.4 crores; the total comes to Rs. 4.53 crores. After that another committee consisting of the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Transport dealing with shipping, Joint Secretary (Finance), a representative of the External Affairs Ministry and also of the Economic Affairs Department and the Company Law Administration went into the whole deal and found that the shares whose face value was Rs. 100 were being sold to the Concordia at Rs. 403.78 per share. After that the negotiating committee dealt wih the Moghul lines directly and they reduced the price to Rs. 360 per share—a net reduction of Rs. 44 per share.

Mr. Speaker: When there is an offer from a foreign company, how did they agree to reduce the price?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At that time, by coincidence, Mr. Delgarno who represented the P. & O. group happened to come here and we came to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

know from him that they intended to deal with a foreign company and that the Reserve Bank had permitted the transfer of the shares to the foreign company. We requested the Reserve Bank to withhold that transfer which they kindly did. We were vitally interested in the whole thing and we proved to them that on the basis of calculations and on other grounds a reduction in the price should be effected.

Apart from that, there is one other aspect of which I would like this House to take special notice. It is that out of Rs. 2.4 crores of their cash assets as calculated by the Company Law Administration Senior Accountant, Rs. 1.26 crores is held in Pound sterling. So, against the valuation of the Company Law Administration placed at Rs. 4.53 crores and that of the negotiating committee at Rs. 4.11 crores, we have paid only Rs. 2.88 crores and there has been a saving so far as the total amount is concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You have paid only 80 percent of the shares.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course; that was the deal throughout. We have not lost even on that. The deal has been absolutely all right and it could be judged from any yardstick which is profitable to the country.

The next point that Shri Bharucha raised was about the larger question of policy. As the hon. Member must be knowing, it is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Sea transport is in Schedule B, at item 12. As such it is for the Central Government to take initiative in respect of this matter. We could not have, therefore, allowed the service to stop.

Shri Tangamani asked for the number of ships and I have said that they are four. He also said that we should look after the comfort of the passengers. The board of directors took over only in August 1960. Apart from that, there is the Haj Pilgrim Committee under the Ministry of External Affairs to look after these things. I am sure that both these bodies between themselves will try to improve the service and standards of efficiency.

I do not think that I should add anything more except to thank Shri Raghunath Singh for what he has said. But this question of having a dry dock does not arise out of these Demands here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It arises for the repair of the ship. We have purchased the ships; where are we going to repair them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Then the final question will come. If the ships had to be scrapped, where shall we scrap them? All these are hardly relevant now.

Mr. Speaker: There could be mention, likewise of their ships also that you may acquire.

Shri Raj Bahadur: But we can assure him that we shall try to take into account whatever he has said and benefit by that.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, questions ranging from oil exploration to refineries and the desirability of expansion of refinery capacities have been raised by the hon. Members and perhaps it may not be possible for me to deal with all those points comprehensively and some other occasion might be chosen by the House. I will try my best to deal with the important points that have been raised.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever there is a new service, the hon. Ministers would try to give the same attention as they would give during the Budget debate.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are new demands no doubt but I think

there is very little time at our disposal.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter; Rs. 6 crores are being spent.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am prepared to deal with it more comprehensively. As the Explanatory Note indicates, we have asked for Supplementary Demands to the tune of Rs. 6.5 crores because oil was not discovered at Ankleswar at the time when our first Demand was made. Oil was discovered there only in June 1960. Therefore, we had to buy more rigs and more production equipment. If we had ordered for extra rigs previously, it would not have been consistent with the proper procedure of oil exploration. If oil is not discovered, they may lie idle.

14.28 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair.*]

When oil was discovered in Ankleshwar, a production mission was sent to the USSR in June to negotiate the purchase of additional equipment including drilling rigs because we thought that more rigs will be required to produce oil quickly. It is now proposed to procure nine additional rigs during the current financial year and contracts for six, including one from Rumania, have already been signed and these are likely to be received during the current financial year itself. Contracts for the remaining three are in an advanced stage of negotiation and are likely to be finalised shortly.

Several doubts have been raised by my hon. friends which I think it will be better for me to explain. Shri Borooah wanted to know from me why there has been so much delay in our work in his own State. I might correct him that the Sibsagar well was started not in 1957, but sometimes late perhaps in 1959. The first well in Assam under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was started on 9th June 1959 and it was completed on the 9th December 1959. It took six months to complete the first well which proved subsequently to be abortive. I think we should compare like with like. We cannot compare the operations of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with the Assam Oil Company. The first well of the Assam Oil Company in Naharkatia was started perhaps in 1951 or 1952—I forget the date—and it took fourteen months for them to complete the first hole, and took much more than Rs. 50 lakhs to drill that well, although we have not spent as much as Rs. 50 lakhs on well number one. So the performance on the first well in Assam by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is by no means worse than the performance in Assam of the Assam Oil Company.

The second well showed further improvement. The Rudrasagar well started on 29th May 1960 was completed on the 23rd October 1960. So in four months this well was completed and it was drilled to 3718 metres. I only wish to correct the impression of my hon. friend that these exploratory wells did not take as much time as is feared by my hon. friend and that there is a difference between the first discovered well and the subsequent wells which are drilled to produce oil. The first well is always known as the exploratory well and it takes an unusually long time, because we do not know where we are drilling, what is the nature of the rocks we are likely to meet and all those thing. So everywhere throughout the world, it is a common experience of oil explorers that the first well is very tough and difficult job. Even the second well and the third well are not easy to complete. So in Sibsagar we have not delayed. It is a fact that the second well in Sibsagar was tested in about two or three months, in spite of the fact that several stratas had to be tested. There again wells take pretty long time to complete the test. I might remind my hon. friend Mr. Borooah that although wells had been

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

drilled by the Assam Oil Company in the past few months, still more than half a dozen still remain to be tested. Perhaps, it is not sometimes considered necessary to test all the strata. The moment they get oil in one strata they start producing it and leave the others.

Testing and drilling is a highly technical process where non-technical men cannot interfere too much, except when there are set technical conventions to be followed. I can only assure the House that our boys are doing the work very well. It is not only I who put their case before the House, but foreigners also have and seen their work and they are throughly satisfied with the progress made.

With regard to the other point raised by my hon. friend Mr. Barua about townships in Sibsagar, I may say that townships for locating people who are busy with exploratory work is not a very attractive proposition. Supposing wells do not give any oil, what shall we do with the townships? All over the world, wherever exploratory wells are drilled, the workers and drillers have to spend their time in hard conditions. There is no alternative. They have to face the difficulties so long as oil is not discovered. Now in Cambay and Ankleshwar conditions have improved and we are now going to build townships, because we know that oil has been discovered and it will be produced for years to come; refineries will come and therefore workers' colony is necessary. In Sibsagar and Rudrasagar, workers' colony is not an established necessity and therefore I am afraid for some time to come our workers will be put to some sort of inconvenience.

Mr. Panigrahi wants me to tell him as to what the oil reserves are. I am afraid this is also a point which needs some clarifications. We get only some indication of the oil reserves when we discover oil. After that a large number of wells have to be drilled because the dispersal and the quantity of oil which is found in nature, under the bowels of the earth, does not follow any uniform pattern. First, geophysics delineates the structure. If we discover oil by the first exploratory well, we say it is likely to yield so much oil. Afterwards it may be disproved. In Ankleshwar the first geophysical structure indicated that we would get one hundred million tons of oil reserves. Later on when we began drilling we found that it may not be more than 70 million tons. Actually when the drilling was completed and the area deleloped we may get only 60 or even less tons.

I would in this connection like to put the case of the Assam Oil Company, where even now the oil reserves have not yet been proved at Naharkatia and Hurjian. As the wells multiply in number the specific nature of the oil wells is known more and more. So, the estimates of these reserves are always revised and it is quite conventional for the oil explorers to go on revising their estimates. Now we have got some rough idea of the estimates of our oil fields which perhaps I had indicated some time back.

For instance, the Cambay-Lunej oil field structure is supposed to have an estimated oil reserve of about twenty million tons; it may be 10 or 15 per cent less or more. Similarly in Ankleshwar oil-field it is quite possible that we may have double or trible the reserves of oil. So, we cannot say exactly that the quantity of oil in the two oil-fields have been established or proved. Nevertheless, it is indicated and when a quantity of oil is indicated in an oil field sometimes it is established.

I now come to the question of refinery. Many hon. Members wanted Government to tell them as to what the size of the refinery will be; why it is not located soon; why there is so much delay and why more drills are not purchased. We cannot go on purchasing more and more rigs

because for an oil field, only a specific number of drills are supposed to be economic in order to drill economically. We cannot purchase a thousand drills to produce 20 million tons of oil. Similarly, we cannot purchase, and we should not purchase 10 drills in order to produce a million tons of oil. There must be a relation between the number of rigs, the money which we spend to the oil that we are likely to get. Unless we are sure that we are going to produce so much oil, we cannot conclusively and finally draw the picture, of our purchases. It goes on changing; it will go on changing.

I cannot give any assurance to the House and I am sorry to say that I cannot satisfy them on that point, because the position may change. All that I can say is that, No. 1, that we have proved a commercial quantity of oil in the Lunej-Ankleshwar structure; No. 2, that we are purchasing about a thousand rigs now to produce oil.

Now, we cannot produce oil overnight. It is a fact that our rate of drilling is improving, but still it has to improve. The only alternative for us is to get some experienced contractors from abroad and ask them to drill more fast. If we can drill a thing in 60 days, perhaps they may be able to drill in 50 days, 40 days or even 35 days. But many other questions come in. They will demand more money. If we spend about Rs. 10 for a certain quantity of work, for a norm of work, perhaps for the same norm of work, others might demand Rs. 20 or 25. So we have to weigh the entire condition of spending less, spending a little more time and learning the know-how. After a little time our boys become as quick and as efficient as any other boy found internationally.

With regard to refinery expansion, Sir, the quantity of oil that is to be refined in a particular refinery depends upon the availability of oil. We go on trying to make a firm estimate of oil that we shall get. All that I said sometime back was that a medium size refinery was assured for Gujerat. I would personally like to make it a ten million tons refinery. If we can make it a ten million tons refinery, surely nobody will be happier than myself. I repeat that statement here, Sir, in this House, that the size of that refinery will be somewhat larger than a medium size refinery that I contemplated at the time of discovery of oil—it may be a million ton refinery or a 1·5 million ton refinery, I am sorry I cannot give the final size now.

Again, it is not correct to say that we are not planning for the refinery. We are planning for the refinery as fast as we can, but there are many questions like the transportability of oil from Ankleswar and Cambay . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are those many questions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is the question of transportability of oil. Supposing we have it at Cambay, obviously we will have to bring the oil from Ankleswar to Cambay. To decide whether it is proper to mix the oil of Ankleswar and Cambay in order to get a particular blend of motor spirit, diesel oil or kerosene, we have to follow the result of the pilot scheme going on in Cambay, and it will take some time to find out whether commercially and economically it is better to mix the two oils. I am just giving one illustration. There are other similar points, and I would not like to take the time of the House on them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a very simple point.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is very little time available . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are prepared to sit for an hour more.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I only want to satisfy my hon. friend on this point, that we are not yet quite clear on this

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

point as to whether the refinery should be located in Cambay, Ahmedabad, Ankleswar, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Dahej or Vasad. There are half a dozen places to choose, but we cannot make a final decision unless we have a little more information about the quality of oil and about the quantity of oil; perhaps, I will be able to give you a better picture in the next speech I may make during the Budget Session in March or April, because it does not mean that by that time we will not have planned for the refinery.

Shri Oza: Is there a proposal before the Government to put up a pipeline for the same oil?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am coming to that. One question was raised by my hon. friend with regard to planning. We have already planned and selected a number of places. There are other points, much more important and specific points, which have to be finally eliminated with regard to the selection of a site. These points are always tackled by technicians. A technical committee is going to be appointed and they will tackle that question. This does not mean that there is going to be any loss of time. We have gained sufficient experience from our work in Assam, Gauhati and Barauni refineries. We are likely to take advantage of all that experience and mistakes we have made so that we may not commit those mistakes and we may thus save time for the Gujarat refinery. We hope that we shall be able to put this refinery into production in much less time than what we will be taking for Nunmati and Barauni.

With regard to transport of some oil from Gujerat to Bombay, there again, I am sorry, some other considerations are being put forward than the national interest of the country. There are one or two points which must be borne in mind. We are spending about Rs. 40 crores in foreign exchange by purchasing crude oil which is refined in Bombay. The Bombay refineries are going to stay there whether they are foreign or national refineries, and every drop of crude oil that will have to be refined in the Bombay refineries will have either to be purchased or produced. If it is produced then, obviously, we must aim at supplying our own oil to the Bombay refineries. We cannot take a decision that if some quantity of oil is produced in Gujerat it cannot be sent out from Gujerat or if some oil is produced in Rajasthan it must be refined in Rajasthan and it cannot be exported out of Rajasthan. Government cannot accept that position because it is most inconsistent with our economic interest and not consistent with our national interest. Therefore, in principle, if we can export some oil from Gujerat to Bombay refineries in order to save foreign exchange, the Government is going to do it. The only question is whether we should do it today or tomorrow. Now we know that the Gujerat refinery will approximately be of a capacity of one million tons or 1·5 million tons or even two million tons. We know that we are likely to produce more oil. Therefore, a part of the oil produced in Gujerat had got to be sent to Bombay. As to when it will be sent to Bombay I am not sure, I do not know. I do not know when the pipeline will come. But the complex of the programme of disposal of crude oil that is going to be produced in Gujerat will be refining of that oil in Gujerat and also disposal of that oil by sending it to the Bombay refineries if possible economically and practically.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, Sir, while discussing the report of the Indian Refineries Limited, and also today, I asked whether pending the establishment of a refinery the crude oil from Cambay was proposed to be refined in the Burmah-Shell Refinery at Bombay or not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is one more point for clarification. Is not our demand going to increase? It has increased two-fold and three-fold during the Second Plan period. Therefore, our refinery capacity will not be a waste.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The increase in demand or the increase in our consumption has been taken into consideration. So far as the Nunmati, Barauni and Gauhati refineries are concerned we have taken into consideration all aspects of expansion of our consumption and all that. Having considered all those points I make out that a quantity of the oil produced in Gujerat should be refined in the Bombay refineries. That is consistent with our national interest, and I do hope that all Members, whether they come from Gujerat primarily or from Bombay or from any other State, will agree with me and support the Government in this proposition of sending crude oil from Gujerat to Bombay if it is a practical and feasible proposition.

Shri Oza: There was no objection to this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: With regard to Gauhati and Barauni, Sir, I want to submit that the question of expansion of the capacity of Nunmati refinery is also very much before the Government. There is no reason why if we find crude oil we should not expand the refineries. We hope to get some oil from Sibsagar. What shall we do with it? Obviously it has to be refined, and the nearest refinery is Nunmati. All these aspects will have to be taken into consideration. We know the quantity of oil that has been indicated to be produced in Naharkatiya and Hugrijan. That has also to be disposed of between Nunmati and Barauni refineries.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the proposal of the Burmah-Shell for expansion of their refinery is linked up with our proposal to refine a part of the crude oil available in Cambay at the Bombay refineries?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He said that it was not.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What proposal?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has admitted that a part of the crude oil available in Cambay will be refined, because that concurs with our principle, in the Burmah-Shell refinery. There is the Burmah-Shell refinery in Bombay. I want to know whether because of this, the Burmah-Shell has approached the Government with the proposal to expand the capacity of its refinery.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the expansion proposal of the Burmah-Shell is concerned, it has nothing to do with the merits. That is what I am saying. If the Burmah-Shell refinery has to be expanded, which I do not know, they can very well consume our oil; they have agreed to consume our own oil. I do not want to confuse the two issues. The expansion proposal of the Burmah-Shell can be considered quite separately on merits, when the occasion comes. But just now, there is the question that some oil is being consumed by the Burmah-Shell and Stanvac refineries. Our attempt is to reduce the quantum of import of crude oil from outside and it will be our effort to see how much we can do in that direction.

I have nothing more to add, except that the sum of Rs. 6·5 crores the demand for which is now being placed before the House is all meant for expansion of our organisation, production and for the intensification of our activities in the Cambay, Ankleshwar and other parts.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to deal with some of the points raised by my hon. friends opposite. Shri Banerjee referred to the number of dismissals and our being vindictive. I think the figures will satisfy him. There is no vindictiveness on our part. We have done the best we could. He must understand that over 84,500 officials of the Posts and Telegraphs Department took part in the strike. Of these, 6,433 had been arrested, and out of these arrested, 855 have been convicted in courts of law.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

The department had to screen cases of all the strikers and then initiate departmental proceedings against those in whose cases such proceedings were considered necessary. The position with regard to the proceedings is as under: Total number against whom proceedings had to be taken.....

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Is he reading what is written by his Secretary?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am giving the information. If the hon. Member does not want to listen, he has the freedom not to listen to it. Proceedings still pending: only 227. Total number of officials suspended, 13,020. Officials still under suspension, only 31. From 13,020, it has come down to 31. Total number of dismissals and removals was 958, according to the convictions that were given. The department has already completed the review of over 786 cases of officials who had been dismissed or removed on conviction and has also disposed of appeals from 115 officials who had been dismissed or removed on grounds other than conviction. As a result of the review, the decision on appeal, of extreme punishment, dismissal, removal, etc., has been set aside in 864 cases. So, you cannot call these vindictive by any means. The punishment has been confirmed so far only in 37 cases. The appeals from others—about 57 of this category—will also be disposed of as quickly as possible.

This sudden flow of substantial work had to be dealt with by officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department at various levels without any addition to their strength. Naturally, people complain about the lack of supervision, etc., and my hon. friend from Orissa talked about it. Simultaneously, with their normal work-load, extra work was added upon them consequent upon the staff striking. There were thousands of cases dealt with and the problem has almost been liquidated, though we are still keeping some of them under review. In the comparatively short period of less than five months, I am sure hon. Members will admit that the officers have worked very satisfactorily, considering the number of cases that have had to be dealt with. I want to pay my tribute to the zeal and hard work of the officers concerned in getting down to so many cases and reviewing them and getting down the number of dismissals, promotions, etc., to a little, compared to the number of people who struck.

I am sure hon. Members realise this: if the staff in the public sector resign, the public have got to be served and the public get restive, and we have to do what we can, and unless we make an example of those people who have really been guilty of violence—as the hon. Home Minister put it—we cannot cope with the work that was to be undertaken. Further, hon. Members wil realise that as far as telephones are concerned, we have got 500 per cent more than we had at the time of our Independence.

Shri Tangamani: Are we to take it that only those persons who were guilty of violence have been dealt with.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: You cannot take anything for granted; what is essential for the services is done. What you take for granted cannot be granted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then it goes against the declared policy of the Government about the strike.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There is no policy of the Government; we have got to take things as they come. The Government have laid down a broad policy. Within that broad policy, what I think necessary for the discipline of the department has got to be taken.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I take it that he has something to say here and something else to do in the department?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member is very wrong in his premises, as he always is.

I will come to the teleprinter factory about which Shri Assar and Shri Tangamani raised some questions. The proposal to set up the teleprinter factory in India was taken up by my hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil some years ago and to examine the implications of the scheme, proposals were invited from leading teleprinter manufacturers for collaboration with the Government of India for setting up this factory. One hon. Member said that we have just taken it for granted. Nothing was taken for granted, because, the departmental committee went into this business, and they felt that Olivetti's offer was the best and therefore that was taken.

Based on this project report and the assessed manufacturing requirements of the teleprinter, the proposal was drawn up for the approval of the Cabinet on the 23rd March. The Cabinet accorded the approval in principle to the setting up of the factory in India under the Ministry of Communications and negotiating further with three companies, namely, Messrs. Creed & Co., London, Sigmens of Germany and Olivetti of Italy who were to submit their project reports. Subsequently, on a complete review of the project, difficulties of foreign exchange—it always comes, you know, like King Charles's head—were envisaged, and the proposal was accordingly re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Department of Economic Affairs on the basis as to how best foreign exchange payments could be made to the factory year by year compared to import based on the values during the period after April, 1957 when foreign exchange restrictions were imposed by the Government. This re-examination revealed that the setting up of the factory would be justified. It was decided at a meeting attended by the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Department of Economic Affairs, Special Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the prepresentatives of the Planning Commission that further steps should be taken to finalise the project.

Revised proposals were therefore called from the companies and in November, 1959, the representatives of the three companies were invited to India for negotiations. The negotiations with the companies' representatives were conducted by a high level committee, and a sub-committee thereof. I need not read all the names of the members of the committee as I think those names are already known to the House. As a result of those negotiations, the high level committee recommended to the Ministry of Transport and Communications that the Olivetti's proposal, as it had finally emerged from the negotiations be accepted, and further steps taken to finalise an agreement with the Italian company. Finally, an agreement with Olivetti was signed on the 26th August, 1960. The agreement sets forth the terms and conditions, and a copy of the agreement was placed on the Table of the House. Shri Tangamani wanted to know what the agreement was, evidently he has not read the paper that was placed on the Table of the House. It is proposed to form a fully Government-owned company under the Companies Act, 1956 known as Hindustan Teleprinters Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores for carrying on the business as contemplated in the agreement. The factory will be set up in the industrial estate, Guindy, Madras. Land to the extent of 35 acres has been made available by the Government of Madras for meeting the full requirements of the factory.

15 hrs.

Shri Assar asked why it was not placed in Poona. We are getting 35 acres of land free of charge from the Madras Government. An acre today costs about Rs. 1 lakh there. So, the Member must realise that Madras was selected because the terms offered by

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the Madras Government were the best we could get. Shri Assar is wrong in thinking Poona was ever suggested. Poona was never on the map, if I may say so.

Shri Hem Barua: Poona is very much there on the map.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I said, not on the map of the teleprinter factory.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister's sentence was not complete.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I was talking about the teleprinter factory. (*Interruptions*). I was saying, Madras was chosen because the terms we got from the Madras Government were the best. Our advisers also thought of either Hyderabad or Madras. Madras was finally chosen because of the terms given by the Madras Government. After all, Poona has got so many factories, which Shri Assar will realise.

About supervision, which my friend from Orissa raised, our work has increased so much that we are really trying to see whether necessary supervisory staff can be provided because supervision is necessary, as he himself said. Of course, it all depends on the finance we can find. In fact, I am trying to redistribute the work so that there may be more supervision.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When will the sugar debate begin?

Mr. Chairman: We shall extend the time.

Shri Tangamani: There is a half-hour discussion also.

Mr. Chairman: We can complete this by 3·15 and take up the sugar debate.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am grateful for this opportunity to place the entire project before the House, because it is in the nature of a new service. The House has supported this very important project from all quarters. I may say at the outset that the Government considers the film industry as important and essential for the country. We are proud of our film industry, which ranks as one of the very good film industries of the world.

The consumption of raw cine film, photographic film and X-ray film is round about 6 million square metres a year. In this project, as the House will appreciate, we have included a capacity of 6½ million square metres—about 4 million square metres of cine film, 1½ million square metres of photographic paper and about ½ million to 1 million square metres of X-ray films. I am happy the House has very much appreciated the inclusion of X-ray film in this.

Regarding the efforts made by Government to establish this industry in both the private sector and public sector, I need not take the time of the House, because the House is fully aware of the continuous efforts made by all of us in the last three or four years. We contacted practically every leading manufacturer including Messrs Bauchet in France with whom we have contracted now, in Japan, America, U.K., East Germany and West Germany. None of the manufacturers excepting three came forward with any proposal to manufacure genuinely and basically photographic or X-ray or cine film in this country. It was our good luck that an East German enterprise, Messrs Bauchet and one factory of West Germany offered some terms of collaboration to us. As I have explained on earlier occasions, the East German con ract was for delivery to begin somewhere in 1964 and production to begin in 1966. The terms were also not satisfactory. I do believe that the House would not like the project to be prolonged and the country to be allowed to suffer from dearth of film till then. This particular firm, Messrs Bauchet, is now 49 years old and going to celebrate its golden jubilee next year. It is a leading firm of France and more

than one-third to 40 per cent of the requirements of France are catered to by this firm.

Regarding the scope of the project, we have tried to include in it all aspects, as can be seen from the agreement which I had the privilege of placing before the House and in the library on 28th June, 1960. Here we have stipulated almost an investment of about Rs. 7 crores, with a production of 6½ million square metres of all the varieties of films I have already mentioned, of which Rs. 4 crores is the foreign exchange content and Rs. 3 crores will be the local cost in all aspects of rupee expenditure.

The land has been already taken possession of in Ootacamund in Madras. The land belongs to the State Government. So, there was no question of requisitioning or selecting, as Shri Tangamani had rightly pointed out. The land is already there and we have started work on it. A series of French experts came in the last six months and they have made all the necessary tests about the land, site, water and various other tests required for such an important factory.

As Shri Bharucha rightly emphaised, we have taken into account the aspect of training. In the agreement, there is a complete clause on all aspects of training. About 25 Frenchmen will be coming to this country and will train a large number of technicians in this country. About 3 Indian technicians are going very shortly to France to work as understudies even in the preparation of the project report. We do not want that every time in future whenever we have to prepare a project report, we should go to a foreign country for a turnkey job. It is rather degrading for a great and advancing country like ours to borrow every sort of technical help from outside, when our own boys and technicians are capable of producing good results. So, three top-class Indian technicians are going to France to work as understudies in the preparation of the project report. 20 more Indians of leading techniciantype, will be selected and sent for other types of training. So, the training of top as well as middle management and floor technicians is being properly looked into, and the agreement has been entered into not merely as a goodwill measure, but as a matter of contract in this particular aspect.

Shri Heda rightly remarked that the capacity that we have envisaged here was rather on the lower side. That is true. What we have envisaged is to meet the country's present demands and not the growing demands. We have done it with a purpose. We do believe that this is a dynamic line in which new inventions and new techniques are developing every day. We would not consider self-sufficiency a very great objective in this matter. If we can save the major portion of the foreign exchange by indigenous production to meet a bulk of our requirements, we would like to continue to have new varieties of films produced all over the world, to cater to a part of our requirements.

Not only that. We would also welcome a few more projects for making raw film, X-ray film and cine film, so that we keep abreast of the new techniques available throughout the world. So, while we shall conserve a major portion of the foreign exchange by meeting the bulk of our requirements by indigenous production in this public sector project, we must continue to have certain importation and also have projects—small, big and medium-sized, using new techniques for producing film which are developing all over the world.

The other point Shri Heda mentioned was whether the outgoing foreign exchange is commensurate with the saving that we will be making. The House will be glad that the trial production of the project, which is going according to schedule, is going to begin in November, 1962. We hope that the first roll of cinema films will come out of the factory in December 1962 and, may be within another year or a year

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

and a half practically the full capacity envisaged for the plant will be reached, which will save us Rs 4 to 5 crores.

The House will be glad to know that according to the terms of the contract the first payment of foreign exchange, that is to say, the outgoing of foreign exchange would begin 18 months after the project goes into produciton, and that too at the rate of Rs. 60 lakhs to 65 lakhs a year, spread over five years. Therefore, the outgoing is going to be a very small percentage of the enormous saving that will accure to us with the considerable amount of films produced here and when we take into consideration the future increase in demand for films. I entirely agree that it might be doubled in the course of the next few years. The industry is growing and we all wish godspeed to it and we want to extend it still further within the resources that we can afford.

There was a point made by Shri Tangamani that new types of films should be included in the project. There I submit that as far as the machinery and technique are concerned, the agreement itself envisages the production of even colour films because we do want to go further. But, before that, we have to ensure the highest possible production of very satisfactory type of films, because quality of this project is much more important than mere quantitative increases. We have got the films tested before we finalized the contract. We consulted the technicians of the industry and they were satisfied that the quality is of a satisfactory nature and then alone we finalized the contract. I can also assure the House that as we gain more and more knowledge of the technique of production we will certainly gradually try to cover the colour film and other varities also.

Therefore, on all accounts of training, investment, payment of foreign exchange and deferred payment of debts, about which the House rightly expressed its anxiety, all aspects have been properly considered in this matter and I am proud that this particular project, which is one of the most difficult projects, that we had contemplated in the public sector or in the industrial sector of this country, that the government of the day have been able to offer the leadership in order to establish it. Though we have been struggling for so many years, no other sector had been able to establish it so far.

Therefore, I hope the House will give its blessing to this project. As the time is running short, I will not take more time of the House. I think I have covered all the points that the hon. Members have raised and I hope they will approve the demands.

Shri Heda: I have only one question to ask.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time now. I am sorry.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Since many of the points were raised even earlier and had been replied to, I would not like to take more time of the House. I will only cclarify one or two points.

One point is about the eastern rivers. A point was raised as to why we waited for the approval or consent of the Pakistan Government for the East Indian river projects. There is nothing in the treaty which imposes any obligation or any restriction on us, so far as the eastern rivers are concerned. So, we are not under any obligation to take any approval from them. The only meeting that we held during the last few months was with regard to the exchange of data, mutual exchange of data. It was only a procedural matter as to how the data should be exchanged; nothing more was discussed there and no decision was taken as to whether a project should be undertaken or not. So, on that account no restriction was

imposed upon us and we are not wating for any approval or consent.

The other point, which was raised earlier also, is why we have given the money without the sanction of Parliament. Actually, we have not paid the money. We will give it only after the formal exchange of documents of Ratification is over. That has not been done. So, there is no question of violation of any rule.

The third point was why we pay Rs. 83 crores in foreign exchange. That point was amply explained and clarified by the Prime Minister. After all, we have to take into account the overall picture of the treaty. If we find that ultimately we are going to gain Rs. 100 crores annually by paying an amount of Rs. 83 crores, well, we have to agree to it, considering the overall picture of the whole settlement. It is not a question of one single item here or there; we have to take into account the settlement of the whole issue. It was on that account, as has been fully explained, that this amount has been agreed to. Moreover, the amount of Rs. 83 crores is not something which has been dictated by others. It has been found to be a reasonable sum by an estimate of our own engineers for the replacement works. So, the treaty as a whole is a fair one and is going to be in the interests of the country. Therefore, this payment of Rs. 83 crores is something which we should not grduge about.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister of Finance.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I do not have anything to say as all the points have been covered by by colleagues.

Mr. Chairman: Then shall I put all all the cut motions to the vote?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not wish to press my cut motion Nos. 1 to 7.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 7 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the other cut motions to the vote.

The remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 106, 125, 129 134."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 106."

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 827,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 125."

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 129."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 134."

15.18 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXPORT OF SUGAR

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the motion by Shri Rajendra Singh on production, distribution and export of sugar.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the present position in regard to production, distribution and export of sugar".

15.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

During the last decade the sugar industry has made a significant advance in matters of sugar production. There has been nearly an increase of 100 per cent during the last ten years, and this is quite a creditable achievement. But this achievement has been, I am afraid, at the cost of, mostly if not wholly, the peasantry of this country, who produce sugarcane. Ten years ago the price of sugar in this country was Rs. 2 per maund. During this time much water has flowed down the river Yamuna or the river Ganges, and the prices of all commodities have registered quite significant increases, cost of living has also increased, but there has been decrease in the price of sugarcane so much so that even today the old price of sugarcane has not been resorted. Ours is a democracratic country and the tradition we have to develop is that the wishes of the people have to be respected.

Two legislatures of this country, namely, that of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar passed unanimous resolutions saying that there should be increase in the price of sugarcane. But sometimes Delhi becomes rigid and does not respond to the democratic traditions howsoever rational and reasonable it might be. There has not been any effort so far on the part of the Government to find out the actual cost of production of sugarcane so that a reasonable price could be paid to the cultivators or producers of sugarcane. Every now and then it is said that since sugarcane acreage is expanding it is an indication of the fact that production of sugarcane is a profitable occupation and the prices are remunerating. I come from peasant stock and I know what it means to produce sugar. If the amount of labour, the amount of investment and many other things which are necessary for the production of sugarcane are taken into account, the price per maund of sugarcane just to cover up the cost only would come to Rs. 2-6-0.

In this country 80 per cent of the people are from the countryside. We pledged ourselves to build a socialist society but while we are so solicitous and careful in looking to the interests of the industries and of the highbrows in the country, we consistently refuse to look at the interests of the peasants. A few days ago, as you know, the favoured boy of sugar industry has been by a *firman* from here made the Chief Minister of Uttar

Pradesh. Sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh is making money. Every year there is a phenomenal rise in the fortune of the sugar magnates, but in spite of the fact that the legislatures of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have requested the Government at Delhi to give a reasonable price to cultivators of sugarcane people here in Delhi do not listen to that and refuse it consistently. If we know how to favour somebody who is a favoured boy of the sugar industry, can we not have some sympathy in this House and show our solicitude and goodwill for the peasants who cultivate sugarcane for us and because of whose efforts we are able to develop this industry?

Now I come to the report of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission was invested with the responsibility of finding out the actual cost of conversion of sugarcane into sugar and to fix a price which would be reasonable and profitable to the industry. There are two sides of it and there are two different opinions. I do not want to go into them. But I think there is one point on which the Tariff Commission has not applied its mind to the extent it ought to have done. The Tariff Commission has suggested four schedules of prices. The industry in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab has been lumped together even though conditions there are as disparate and varying as they can be between Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. But nonetheless factors of differences have been ignored and the Tariff Commission has come to a very arbitrary suggestion. In fact, I do not want to go into the details of the figure because that would take time. Within the limited time that is at my disposal I can only say that if the duration, capacity and recovery of sugar are the responsible factors which make the difference in fixing the price of sugar from region to region, on that basis instead of four there can be nine such schedules. But the Tariff Commission for reasons best known to them only—I do not know them—ignored this and on certain arbitrary assumption suggested four schedules. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture instead of applying its mind has swallowed everything. So my suggestion is that once more the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should give thought to it and bring the whole thing on a certain rational basis.

The most distressing thing in this happy situation of increasing output of sugar is our outlook about the sugar industry. In the Second Five-Year Plan we estimated to have a capacity of producing 2·5 million tons of sugar. That was quite good and was in consonance with our requirements. But that is not enough. We have to see also that the industry develops in such a manner that economic power which is so essential and vital is dispersed. In fact, this development has been mostly ensured by the expansion of the old units. You can have the result of increasing production but concentration of economic power in one place, in one company or in one unit is certainly not desirable either from the viewpoint of our economic policy or of social policy. Therefore I think the solution is that new industries, specially under co-operatives, should be allowed to come up and old industries should not be allowed to expand because, as I told you, it is not necessary that only political power should be dispersed but even economic power should be dispersed as far as that could be economically feasible and practicable.

My next point is this. I find the Finance Minister has gone out. I wish he had been here. In the last budget, an excise levy was imposed on *khandsari*. In fact, *khandsari* serves the objective of dispersal of economic power. Instead of the big sugar mills, if we can ensure certain conditions in which *khandsari* industry could come up, we not only increase the potentialities of employment, but there is also dispersal of economic power. If one looks at the

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

amount of excise levy that we have collected from *khandsari*, it would not be more than Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs. But, the result has been this. When there was no excise levy on *khandsari*, this industry had begun to come up. People who had limited capital came into the field and they used to have a few strokes of luck. With this levy, although there has not been a significant augmentation in our Treasury, there has been one result. A set back has been put to *khandsari*. For what purpose has this been done? It has been done specifically to promote and to maintain the interests of big sugar industrialists.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Ranjendra Singh: I know it; if you do not know it, do not pretend.

My second suggestion is about this excise duty. I hope that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, who has an open mind, with whom I had an occasion to discuss the question, will give some sympathetic consideration to it and persuade the Finance Minister who can at least give up his rigidity and come to grips with the situation.

It is said that small units of sugar production are not remunerative and therefore it is always good from the viewpoint of economic production and cheaper production that large units should function and they should be expanded. If we go by this theory, there would not be any difference between ourselves and others. We want to promote economic interests in consonance with certain social objectives, certain economic objectives. Even supposing that certain units are not economic from the view point of commercial considerations, still we have to sustain, maintain and promote them for the simple reason that we want to disperse economic power to the countryside as much as we can. Therefore, my submission is, wherever possible, let small units come up though there may not be any temporary gains in the public treasury. Still, considering from all view points, it is necessary that small units should come up.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These sympathies can be expressed somewhere else.

Shri Rajendra Singh: We are very happy to find that there has been such a significant increase in the production of sugar, during the last 10 years. Today, it is again quite happy to find that our output is several lakh tons more than what is our actual requirement. On 1st November, 1960, we have a carry-over of 5·9 lakh tons of sugar. In the season 1960-61, the estimated production of 27 lakh tons is there. There would be something like over 12 lakh tons of sugar more than what we would require. What are we now doing with this sugar? There is only one alternative. That alternative is to export that quantity of sugar which we cannot consume ourselves or which is not necessary for us at the moment or to have a reserve so that the price of sugar may not rise in view of certain abnormal situations. I think the Ministry has come out with an announcement that 50,000 tons of sugar would be exported this year. This is very encouraging. But, our experience is this. Even last year, we tried to export a certain quantity of our sugar. But we could not do that, because, as has been given out by the Minister in the course of several replies, the price of sugar in India is much higher than in foreign countries, with the result that, if we have to export, we have to face different types of difficulties. I think that, even if we have to forego our excise duty, even if we add to the difficulties of the consumer, even if we have to take away something from the profit of the millowners, we have to export sugar. As the press reports go, it is possible for us to make some exports. Possibly the American market requires sugar. If

certain efforts are made, we can find a foot-hold there. All efforts should be made to see that we make some exports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have taken only fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty minutes he has taken. He started at 3.17.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Anyway, I take it as you say. I do not contend. In a few minutes, I will finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has to contend, he has to contend against the clock and not against me.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The next point that I am coming to is, that there is a feeling in the country today that in view of the fact that we have produced much more than we require at the moment, there is no need for control on sugar prices. I have seen the prices of sugar ruling all over the country. I find that from the month of June, there has been a decrease in the price of sugar all over India and there is an apprehension that this control is today being maintained only in the interests of the sugar industries. There is a feeling that although the supply and demand situation demands that there should not be any more control, control is still being maintained because some of the States, especially U.P. and Punjab, are making huge profits, profits to the tune of Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per maund of sugar. I can understand putting a direct tax or excise levy on sugar, but making such profits by indirect methods is not desirable and not justifiable.

Some of the Congressmen have their own way of creating support for the Congress organisation. In the village side or even in the urban side, fair price shops are given partly to the co-operatives and partly to the favourites or people who support the Congress. To create supporters for the Congress, the Ministry is keeping this control. This is not a happy thing. As a political party, certainly you are welcome to create support for yourself to any extent you like, but if you continue control on sugar for creating support for yourself through favourities, that is a threat to the political situation also.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Does the trade also support the Congress?

Shri Rajendra Singh: In view of the demand and supply position, control should go away, but at the same time there may be an apprehension in the mind of another section of the people that if control goes away, prices may rise again. So, I say, to avoid that situation coming up, let there be 50 per cent control and 50 per cent decontrol. The demand and supply position is such that the traders will have to behave, but if they do not behave and the prices go up, we can impose control to bring back the prices to their normal levels. Therefore, I plead in all humility that there is no necessity for control today, and that the Minister will be well advised to take away this control now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the present position in regard to production, distribution and export of sugar."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "and recommends that—
>
> (a) ex-factory price of sugar be fixed at Rs. 32/- per maund;
>
> (b) control on distribution of sugar be relaxed in view of the extra production of sugar;
>
> (c) sugarcane price be fixed at Rs. 2/- per maund; and

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

(d) markets for export of sugar be searched but the consumer of sugar in India should not be made to pay the losses on export of sugar."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Mover has taken about 26 minutes. Can I have a rough estimate as to how long the Minister would require to reply?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Two hours is the total time. Others can have three-fourths of it, 1½ hours. I would require half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half an hour is already gone, and we have got only an hour. Perhaps the Mover would require five minutes in the end. May I know how many Members want to participate? About a dozen. Five minutes each.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Seven minutes then.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salempur): States with large number of sugar factories should have preference.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करूंगा कि आप मुझे थोड़ा सा ज्यादा टाइम दे देंगे, क्योंकि मुझे अपने अमेंडमेंट को स्पष्ट करना होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इस तरफ से ही कहा गया है कि सात मिनट दिये जायें । माननीय सदस्य एक मिन और ले लें ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैंने जो संशोधन रखा है, उसमें पहली बात यह है कि चीनी की एक्स-फैक्टरी प्राइस, कारखाने से निकलते वक्त कीमत, ३२ रुपये प्रति मन हो । दूसरी बात यह है कि चीनी के वितरण पर अब कंट्रोल को ढीला किया जाये, क्योंकि चीनी का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है । तीसरी बात यह है कि गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये प्रति मन हो और चौथी यह कि चीनी का निर्यात चीनी के उपभोक्ता के ऊपर ज्यादा भार डाल कर न किया जाये मैं इन प्रश्नों को आपके सामने स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

यदि इस सम्बन्ध में सारी स्थिति को समझ लिया जाये, तो ये स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि वितरण पर कंट्रोल को ढीला करने का यदि कोई विरोध करता है—जिन में चीनी के कारखाने वाले भी हैं—तो उस के पीछे यह भावना है कि सरकार ने जो कीमत तय की हुई है, चीनी की कीमत उस से नीचे न आ जाये । वितरण पर जिस तरह का कंट्रोल आज रखा हुआ है, यदि उस को ढीला किया जाये, तो निश्चित रूप से, कारखाने से जिस कीमत पर चीनी बिक रही है, उस पर वह नहीं बिक सकेगी । यह कहा गया है कि चीनी का उत्पादन २४.६० लाख टन हुआ है और आशा की जाती है कि अगले साल वह २७ लाख टन हो जायेगा । यह खुशी की बात है । जब जब इस सदन में चीनी के बारे में बहस हुई है, तब तब हम ने ये आशंकायें प्रकट की हैं कि चीनी का उत्पादन जितना होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं हुआ है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि अब चीनी का उत्पादन आशा से अधिक हो गया है, जिस में गन्ना-उत्पादकों का बड़ा हिस्सा है । कल मिनिस्टर महोदय ने एक दूसरे विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए यह सही बात कही कि उन के सामने समस्या यह है कि चीनी का जो उत्पादन हो गया है, उस को वह क्या करें—किस तरह उस को मुल्क में खपायें या बाहर भेजें । इस विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चीनी के उत्पादन-व्यय के सम्बन्ध में टैरिफ कमीशन से जो तय कराया गया है, उस में सभी मामलों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार नहीं किया गया है । अच्छा होता कि टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में विचार किया जाता । चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिये

मैं उस के बारे में अभी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा । मैं सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम आंकड़ों से यह साबित कर सकते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक्साइज ड्यूटी और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के गन्ना कर को मिला कर भी चीनी का उत्पादन-व्यय किसी भी सूरत में ३१ रुपये ९५ नये पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि ३८ या ३९ रुपये एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस तय करने से कारखाने वालों को अनधिकृत रूप में अधिक मुनाफा मिल जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सारे मामले पर पुनः गौर किया जाये । किसी भी सूरत में ऐसा मौका नहीं रहा है, जब कि चीनी की एक्स-फैक्ट्री कीमत ३२ रुपये से ज्यादा हो सके । लेकिन सरकार इस को तुरन्त मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । अगर वह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो वह इस बारे में पूरी छट दे । तब मैं देखूंगा कि किस तरह से इस एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस को रखा जा सकता है ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह, ने इशारा किया कि १९४८ में गन्ने के उत्पादक को खास तौर से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में दो रुपया मन मिलता था । मझे अफसोस है कि बारह साल के बाद, इस सदन में बार बार चर्चा होने के बावजूद, गन्ना उत्पादकों के द्वारा प्रबल आन्दोलन चलाने के बावजूद सरकार इस विषय में राजी नहीं होती है कि गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपया प्रति मन तय की जाये । जब यह प्रश्न उठाया जाता है, तो खाद्य मंत्री की ओर से कहा जाता है कि यदि ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो चीनी के दाम गौर बढ़ जायेंगे । यह सही नहीं है । इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी के जो दाम हैं, उतने दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है । यह कहा जाता है कि वे और बढ़ जायेंगे । मैं इस की तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । संक्षेप में मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि खाद्य मंत्री यह मानते हैं कि गन्ने की जितनी कीमत दी जा रही है, वह किसान के लिये आर्थिक कीमत है, वह किसान के लिये उचित है, तो वह इस प्रश्न को किसी विशेषज्ञ समिति के द्वारा, किसी ऐसी कमेटी के द्वारा, जो गन्ने के उत्पादन-व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल कर सके, तय करा लें । यदि ऐसी कोई कमेटी बैठती है, जो गन्ने के उत्पादन व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल करे, तो गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये प्रति-मन से कम तय नहीं हो सकेगी । अभी खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने कल हमें बताया है कि वह किसी ऐसी कमेटी को बनाने वाले हैं जो जितनी भी किसान की पैदावार है, उसके भावों को तय करेगी । लेकिन वह कमेटी मैं समझता हूं जल्दी आने वाली नहीं है। उन्होंने बताया कि तृतीय योजना शुरु होने से पहले वह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि ऐसी कमेटी का निर्माण हो जायेगा या नहीं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि गन्ने की कीमत के प्रश्न को ज्यादा दिन तक टाला नहीं जा सकता है । जो आप बड़ी कमेटी बना रहे हैं, भले ही उस को बनाने में कुछ देर लग जाये, लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत के सवाल को एक विशेषज्ञ समिति को आप सौंपें और उससे तय करायें कि गन्ने की कीमत एक रुपया दस आना मन या एक रूपया बारह आना मन या दो रुपया मन हो । मैं समझता हूं कि उसको २ रुपये मन की दर से देना उचित होगा । चीनी की असली कीमत का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जैसे मैं ने कहा है वह ३१ रुपये ९५ नये पैसे ही बनती है और इससे अधिक कीमत चीनी मिल मालिकों को किसी भी तरह से नहीं दी जानी चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात मैं एक्सपोर्ट के बारे कहना चाहता हूं, निर्यात के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । खुशी की बात है कि सरकार सोचती है कि चीनी का निर्यात किया जाये और जब चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक हो रहा है तो उसका निर्यात होना सही नीति हो सकती है । लेकिन जब निर्यात की बात की जाती है तो उसकी जो इकोनोमिक्स है, उसके जो आर्थिक पहलू हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । सरकार ने सितम्बर में कहा कि पचास हजार टन हम निर्यात के लिये चीनी छोड़ रहे हैं । लेकिन २५ नवम्बर तक सिर्फ

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

१३,४०५ टन चीनी ही निर्यात की गई है। अगर हम पचास हजार टन निर्यात करने में सफल हो जाते हैं तो हमको विदेशी मुद्रा की शक्ल में दो करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा। इसके मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान सरकार को एक्साइज की शकल में १ करोड़ ४६ लाख रुपया और प्रांतीय सरकारों को गन्ना सैस की शक्ल में २६ लाख रुपया छोड़ना होगा। साथ ही साथ अगर उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा जो राशि व्यय की जायेगी उसको इसमें जोड़ दिया जाये तो पता चलेगा कि दो करोड़ विदेशी मुद्रा पैदा करने में हमें ३ करोड़ १५ लाख रुपये की हानि होगी। ऐसी सूरत में हम चीनी का निर्यात बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं कर सकते हैं ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां इस साल ६ लाख टन का सरपलस है और अगले साल आशा की जाती है कि ६–७ लाख टन और सरपलस चीनी हो जायेगी। अब यदि १२–१३ लाख टन चीनी को हम निर्यात करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का एक्साइज ड्यूटी की शक्ल में वे अन्य प्रकार शायद ६०–६० करोड़ रुपया निकल जायेगा और कुल हानि अगर जोड़ी जाये, तो पता नहीं कहां तक पहुंचेगी। इसलिये जैसे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय कह चुके हैं कि जब तक दुनिया के बाजार में चीनी के भाव नहीं बढ़ जाते हैं, जिनको बढ़ाने की वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से चीनी बड़ी मात्रा में बाहर नहीं भेजी जा सकती है। इसलिये सोचना होगा कि जो चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है इसकी खपत कैसे हो।

यह जो खपत की बात है इस पर मैं अब आता हूं। इस संदर्भ में कंट्रोल की बात कही जाती है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि वितरण पर कंट्रोल है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वितरण पर कंट्रोल कतई नहीं है। कंट्रोल केवल मात्र इतना ही है कि राज्य सरकारों को कोटा दे रखा है कि वे उसे अपनी इच्छानुसार बेच लें और उस कोट को उन्होंने, अपने नामिनीज कहिये, रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्ज कहिये या प्रतिनिधि कहिये, उनको दे दिया है और वे उसे बेचते हैं। इसका नतीजा वह होता है कि जो लोग पहले से दसियों सालों से और बीसियों सालों से इस व्यापार को करते आ रहे हैं, उनको व्यापार से अलग होना पड़ता है और नये नये आदमी जो किसी वक्त किसी खास सरकार की गुड बुक्स में हो सकते हैं, उसके पक्ष में हो सकते हैं, उनको कोटा दे दिया जाता है। वे लोग न सिर्फ ट्रेड को नहीं जानते, व्यापार को नहीं जानते, बल्कि इस ताक में रहते हैं कि कहां से उनको ज्यादा मुनाफा हो सकता है और जहां कहीं से अधिक मुनाफा हो सकता है, लेने की कोशिश करते हैं, यह चीज भी सोचने वाली है। अब दो तरह की चीनी होती है, एक डी० २९ और दूसरी बी० २९। एक का भाव ३८ रुपये ९७ नये पैसे है और दूसरी का ३७ रुपये ८५ नये पैसे। जो ३७ रुपये ८५ नये पैसे वाली चीनी है, उसको ३८ रुपये ९७ नये पैसे कर के दे दिया जाता है और इस तरह से कारखाने वाला नाजायाज तौर पर एक रुपया दो आने का नफा उठाता है और यह भी केवल इस आधार पर कि सरकार बीच में आ रही है। चूंकि हमारे पास सरपलस है, इस लिये मैं वितरण पर कंट्रोल के फेवर में नहीं हूं।

आज हमारे सामने समस्या यह है कि जो अधिक चीनी पैदा हो रही है उसकी खपत कैसे हो। हो सकता है कि सरकार सोचती हो कि वर्तमान में कंट्रोल को हटा देने से चीनी के भाव एक दम बढ़ जायें। मैं भी उनमें से हूं जो यह सोचते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारियों ने वितरण को लेकर कई तरह की गड़बड़ियां की हैं जिससे कि उपभोक्ताओं को हानि उठानी पड़ रही है। आपने कहा है कि आप पांच लाख टन का रिजर्व स्टाक रखना चाहते हैं और उसी तरह से रखना चाहते हैं जिस तरह से आप खाद्यान्नों का रखते हैं। आप यह

पांच लाख टन का रिजर्व स्टाक रख सकते हैं खपत होने के बाद जो बचेगा उसको आप एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं । ९० हजार टन चीनी बचेगी उसको आप बाहर भेज सकते हैं । ६–७ लाख टन और आ रही है, और उसकी खपत की समस्या पैदा होगी । उसके संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि प्रांतीय सरकारें तुरन्त इस योजना को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि वितरण पर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाये तो कम से कम ऐसा करें कि पचास प्रतिशत आप दे दीजिये उनको जो पहले से इस व्यापार को करते आ रहे हैं और पचास प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को दे दीजिये कि इसको अपने तरीके से करें । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो पंजाब सरकार दो रुपया से छः रुपया प्रतिमन के हिसाब से जो नाजायज मुनाफा कमा रही है, वह नहीं कमा पायेगी, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं कमा पायेगी और ट्रेड और व्यापार को भी अपने तरीके से चलने का मौका मिलेगा । इससे उपभोक्ताओं को भी उचित दाम पर चीनी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी और दूसरी तरह के भी कई लाभ होंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि खाद्य मंत्री मेरे इस सुझाव पर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री हेडा (निजामाबाद) : मैं वितरण के प्रश्न को, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले लेता हूं । आज उत्पादन तो काफी संतोषजनक है लेकिन वितरण व्यवस्था उतनी संतोष जनक और समाधानकारक नहीं है । इस के समाधान कारक होने का कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारा उत्पादन कम होता है, बल्कि कारण यह है कि हमारा वितरण जिस प्रकार होना चाहिये, उस प्रकार का नहीं हो रहा है, मैं पूर्ण नियंत्रण, यानी कंट्रोल के पक्ष में नहीं हूं । लेकिन निदशन या रेग्युलेशन के हक में मैं जरूर हूं । मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि मेरे सामने मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की मिसाल है । आंध्र प्रदेश शक्कर काफी पैदा करता है, जितनी उसकी जरूरत है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में शक्कर पैदा होती है । हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी मिल मेरे यहां मौजूद है । बोदन और बुयुर में भी शक्कर का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है । और भी कई शक्कर के कारखाने हैं । इसके बावजूद भी आंध्र प्रदेश के कई स्थानों में विशेषकर हैदराबाद में भी कभी कभी शक्कर के भाव एक दम चढ़ जाते हैं । इसका कारण यह होता है कि स्टाक जो होना चाहिये, कोई ऐसा समय आ जाता है, वह नहीं रहता है और व्यापारी इस से लाभ उठाते हैं और ऐसी किसी भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति के आ पड़ने पर वे चूकते नहीं हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि भाव बढ़ जाते हैं । लेकिन जब से आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह नीति अपनाई है और निजाम शूगर फैक्टरी को यह कहा है कि हैदराबाद के अन्दर काफी स्टाक रक्खा जाए तब से हैदराबाद शहर के भाव में एक प्रकार का निर्देशन पैदा हुआ है । आगे चल कर यह नीति अपनाई है कि बेजवाडा के अन्दर भी हमें एक प्रकार का स्टाक रखना चाहिये और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि बेजवाडा के अन्दर भी भाव का ठीक प्रकार से निर्देशन हो रहा है । मेरी गुजारिश है कि फैक्ट्रीज को निर्देश दिया जाए कि हर उन शहरों में जिन की आबादी एक लाख या उस से अधिक है वहां वे अपना इतना स्टाक रखें जो वक्त जरूरत काम आ सके और अगर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं रख सकती हैं तो गवर्नमेंट उस स्टाक को रखे और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो भावों के बढ़ने की सम्भावना नहीं रहेगी ।

मैं चिन्तित हूं मद्रास आदि राज्यों के संबंध में जहां पर चीनी का कम उत्पादन होता है और बीच बीच में भाव एक दम से बढ़ जाते हैं जिस के कारण वहां असंतोष पैदा होता है । स वास्ते मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरी इस सूचना के ऊपर खाद्य मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

जहां तक गन्ने के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है,

[श्री हेडा]

यह सवाल अहम है और यह सवाल हमेशा हमारे दिलों के अन्दर विचलित करता रहता है लेकिन अभी तक इसका ठीक तौर पर कोई हल सामने नहीं आया है। इस प्रजातन्त्री दौर के अन्दर जबकि हम वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से हर तरफ देख रहे हैं यह प्रश्न कितना भी पेचीदा क्यों न हो, पर ऐसा नहीं है कि जिस का कोई ठीक खातिर खा हल निकल पाये। एक तरफ फैक्टरी के हित को हमें ध्यान में रखना है, दूसरी तरफ शक्कर खाने वालों के हितों को ध्यान में रखना है और तीसरी तरफ गन्ना पैदा करने वालों के हित को ध्यान में रखना है। इन तीनों को अगर हम ने ध्यान में रखना है और इनके हितों का समन्वय करना है, तो कोई ना कोई फार्मूला हमें निकालना होगा, फिर चाहे वह सिसमा फार्मूला हो या मौडीफाइड कोई और फार्मूला हो। इस प्रकार के किसी फार्मूले को तय करने से हमें कई लाभ होंगे। एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि गन्ना पैदा करने वाला जो किसान है वह अच्छी किस्म का और अधिक से अधिक गन्ना पैदा करेगा। आज जब हम सिसमा फार्मूले की बात करते हैं तो कुछ हमारे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के भाइयों की तरफ से शिकायत होती है कि जो व्यापारी है वह काश्तकार को चूस लेगा। उनकी दलील है कि वहां का काश्तकार जानता है सिस्मा फार्मूले के कम्पलीकेशन्स को, उस की उलझनों को, इसलिये व्यापारी जो भाव देगा उसे वह लोग और शक्कर की जो रिक्वरी है वह उसे कम बतायेगा। इस प्रकार से काश्तकार को नुकसान होगा। इस का बड़ा आसान इलाज है। गन्ना पैदा करने वालों का प्रतिनिधि वहां जाये, गन्ना पैदा करने वाला हर काश्तकार शायद इतना समझदार न हो, लेकिन उन का जो प्रतिनिधि वहां जाता है, वह भी इतना समझदार नहीं होगा। यह समझ में नहीं आ सकता है। जो उन का प्रतिनिधि हो वह वहां जाये, जैसा कि साउथ इंडिया की फैक्टरीज में होता है। वहां जो प्रतिनिधि रहेगा वह इसकी नाप रक्खेगा कि शक्कर की रिक्वरी कितनी है। अगर शक्कर कम आती है तो उस के बतलाने के बाद हिसाब हो जाता है और इस प्रकार इस फार्मूले के आधार पर ठीक कीमतें तय हो जाती हैं।

16 hrs.

इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में एक और चीज बतलाई गई है और वह यह है कि दक्षिण के अन्दर हम देखते हैं कि न सिर्फ गन्ना अच्छे किस्म का होता है और ज्यादा परिमाण में प्रति एकड़ प्रोडक्शन होता है, बल्कि शक्कर का उत्पादन ज्यादा होने की वजह से वहां की फैक्टरियों की जो कीमत रहती है, उस के बखिलाफ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के काश्तकारों को शिकायत है। मैं उन से नम्र निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां दक्षिण में दूसरी मुसीबतें हैं वहां उन को शक्कर से थोड़ा लाभ होजाता है। वहां गर्मी ज्यादा है और सूर्य का प्रकाश भी ज्यादा मिलता है इसलिये वहां के काश्तकारों का गन्ना पैदा करने का परिमाण हमेशा उत्तर के मुकाबले ज्यादा रहेगा। सर्दी के मौसम में जो गन्ने की पैदाइश होती है वह रुक जाती है या कम हो जाती है। दक्षिण में यह बात नहीं है। वहां बारह महीने गर्मी रहती है, जैसा कि मजाक के तौर पर कहा जाता है कि मद्रास के अन्दर तीन मौसम होते हैं, हाट, हाटर और हाटेस्ट इसलिये वहां जो परिस्थिति है उस में अगर गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होता है तो उस में आश्चर्य की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये जो अच्छा काश्तकार है वह यह सोचेगा कि अगर मद्रास में शक्कर की रिक्वरी ज्यादा है, तो उसे यहां भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। मेरे मित्र कहते हैं कि काश्तकार को २ रु० ६ आ० प्रति मन खर्च करना पड़ता है गन्ने की पैदावार में इस प्रकार की कई चीजें हर जगह कही जाती हैं। मैं चूंकि खुद यहां पर इस प्रकार के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता हूं इसलिये जब मैं अपने यहां जाता हूं तो मुझ से खुद कहा जाता है कि हमें जो कीमत दी जाती है वह बहुत कम

है, और हमारी कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा है । कास्ट क्या है और क्या नहीं, यह कहना तो बहुत मुश्किल है, लेकिन एक मोटी बात समझ में आती है । अगर गन्ना पैदा करने की कास्ट जो कीमत मिली है, उस से अधिक है, त क्या वजह है कि ग ने की पैदावार बढ़ती जा रही है ? किसान अब भी गन्ना पैदा करता जा रहा है और गन्ने के प्रोडक्शन का प्रतिशत सुधरता जा रहा है ? उस के बजाय वह चावल और कोई चीज पैदा क्यों नहीं करता ? इस सवाल का जवाब हमें नहीं मिलता । इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हमें इस चीज को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से सोचना चाहिये । बात यह है कि कीमत तय होने के लिये राजनीतिक दबाव लाया जाता है और राजनीतिक दबाव ला कर १ रु० १० आ०, १ रु० १२ आ०, या २ रु० प्रति मन या इसी प्रकार की कोई और कीमत निर्धारित कराने की कोशिश की जाती है । यह गलत तरीका है । इस के बजाय सच्चा तरीका यह है कि जो शक्कर की रिक्वरी हो, उस की कीमत के अनुसार काश्तकार को दिया जाय ।

जहां तक निर्यात का सवाल है, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस में बहुत तेजी नहीं कर सकते । जैसा श्री ब्रज राज सिंह ने कहा, जब ५ लाख टन शक्कर का स्टाक आप के पास हो जाये उस के बाद सरकार चाहे जिस भाव पर बाहर भेजे । जो यह कहा जाता है कि बाहर शकर भेजने से हमारा नुकसान है, इस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । २ करोड़ रु० की चीनी बाहर भेजने से हमें साढ़े तीन करोड़ रु० का नुकसान होगा, इस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (प्रतापगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो शक्कर का विषय है वह दरअस्ल मीठा तो बहुत है लेकिन साथ ही ऐसा है और इस के इतने पहलू हैं कि अगर हम उन पर विचार करते जायें तो तरह तरह की रायें बनती जाती हैं और रास्ता जो है वह अवरुद्ध होता जाता है, कोई साफ रास्ता नहीं मिल पाता । हमारे उत्पादन की स्थिति जो इस वक्त है वह काफी अच्छी है, और जो हम बाहर से शक्कर मंगाते थे, वह मंगाना हमारा बन्द हो गया है और इस स्थिति में हम आ गये हैं कि बाहर शक्कर भेज सकते हैं । परन्तु बाहर शक्कर भेजने में जो हमारी दिक्कतें हैं, उन्हें भी हमारे साथियों ने यहां पर बतलाया है । वक्त नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं उन को दोहराता । पर अगर हम बाहर नहीं भेज सकते हैं तो फौरन हम यह सोचने लगते हैं कि हमारे पास जो फाजिल शक्कर है उस का हम क्या इस्तेमाल करें, और क्या तरीका उस का हो । खामख्वाह हम इस बात पर आ जाते हैं कि इस को यहां बाजार में छोड़ देना चाहिये अर्थात् नियंत्रण हटा देना चाहिये और उसका जो नतीजा हो वह हो । दरअस्ल यह अच्छा लगता है कि इसी रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ कर हम सोचें । लेकिन इस के साथ ही जो बाधायें हैं उन पर अगर हम अपना दिमाग ले जायें तो समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कितना पेचीदा सा प्रश्न है ।

इस समय जो हमारे पास ५ या ६ लाख टन का मार्जिन है, उस ५ या ६ लाख टन के मार्जिन को रख कर अगर हम सोचें कि अब तो हम काफी अच्छी हालत में हो गये, अब हम को चीनी का कंट्रोल छोड़ देना चाहिये, डिकंट्रोल जैसी बात हो जाये, तो उस का खराब असर हम पर पड़ सकता है । अभी तो कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पैदावार बढ़ती जा रही है, दिन पर दिन मालूम होता है उत्तर प्रदेश में कि एकरेज बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन अगर हम इसको छोड़ दें, डिकंट्रोल कर दें और कीमतें घटने लगें, तो एक या दो सालों में कहां पहुंच जायेंगे, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता । अब अगर हम इस को नहीं छोड़ते हैं, तो इस का उपयोग क्या करें ? इसलिये इसे बाहर ही भेज सकते हैं, भारत की हालत ऐसी है कि कीमतें शक्कर की ज्यादा हैं, और इस कीमत पर कोई लेने वाला नहीं, इसलिये इस सिलसिले में काफी दिक्कत हो रही है। अमरीका से बात हो रही है, पता नहीं

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

वह कहां तक मुफीद हमारे लिये हो सकता है, ऐसा जान पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में हम क्या करें ? एक तरफ हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि ईख की कीमत जो है उसे बढ़ा दिया जाये। अभी जो हमारी कीमत है वही हमें हजम नहीं हो रही है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उस को बढ़ाने का असर लाजिमी तौर पर शक्कर की कीमत पर पड़ना चाहिये और पड़ेगा। इस तरह से हमारी शक्कर की कीमत भी बढ़ जायेगी। लिहाजा मैं समझता हूं कि इसको इस वक्त न सोच कर के थोड़े दिन तक इस समस्या को हम ऐसे घाट पर लावें जहां से हम कोई साफ रास्ता निकाल सकें।

दूसरी बात हमारे मित्र और कहते हैं कि हमारी शक्कर की कीमत जितनी इस वक्त है, उस से घटनी चाहिये। उस के जो इंग्रीडिएन्ट्स हैं उन सारों की कीमत तो बढ़ जानी चाहिये लेकिन जो शक्कर की कीमत है वह घटाई जानी चाहिये, वह दोनों बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आतीं। इस वास्ते कि मैं नहीं समझता, इस रास्ते पर चलना किसी के लिये सम्भव है, चाहे काश्त और पैदावार कितनी बढ़ रही हो। आप कोई और रास्ता निकालें, इस में मुझे दिक्कत मालूम होती है।

तीसरी बात हमारे पास बचे स्टाक की है, जिस का एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है, जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया। मेरे कुछ और मित्रों ने कहा कि ५ या ६ लाख टन शक्कर रख ली जाये, और रख कर दी जाये। रख कर दिये जाने में जो सब से बड़ा खतरा है वह यह है कि अभी अगर हम, एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ नहीं झुके और बाजार में भेजने लगे, जैसा कि सुझाव दिया गया है कि हम आधी शक्कर बाजार के लिये छोड़ दें, प्रस्तावक साहब ने भी कहा कि ५० प्रतिशत चीनी हम छोड़ दें, तो हमें दिक्कत हो सकती है। यह दोहरी व्यवस्था है जिस पर जा कर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। लगता है कि दिमाग में इस बात की परेशानी ज्यादा है कि वितरण जो है उस में बहुत करप्शन है, उस में नेपोटिज्म है, उस में पक्षपात है और भ्रष्टाचार है। यह चीज दिमाग पर हावी है। तरीका हम निकालने का सोचते हैं तो मैं यह सोचता हूं कि इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दुरुस्त किया जाये और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त किया जाय। मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि कंट्रोल में कांग्रेस वालों की मार्फत वितरण होने लगता है, और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे और भी कांग्रेसी मित्र जो उठेंगे वे बड़े जोर में कहेंगे कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। डिकंट्रोल होना चाहिये। कंट्रोल से कोई कांग्रेसी सहमत हो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। खुद मैं भी कंट्रोल का समर्थक होऊं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन जो हालत हमारे सामने है उन हालात में हमें कुछ रास्ता निकालना है। यह समस्या बहुत दिनों से हमारे सामने है। ऐसी हालत में अगर किसी एक या दो साल में हमारे पास बचत हो जाती है और हम सोचने लगते हैं कि डिकंट्रोल कर दें या एक्स्पोर्ट करना शुरू कर दें तो ऐसा निर्णय करना जल्दबाजी होगी। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि डिकंट्रोल हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। और जितनी जल्दी हो सके हमको उस लक्ष्य पर पहुंचने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। लेकिन उस लक्ष्य तक जाने में जो खतरे हैं उनको बचाते हुए हमें उस लक्ष्य की ओर जाना चाहिए।

ऐसी हालत में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो आज हमारे पास मार्जिन है इससे हम कुछ फारिन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकें तो वैसा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए क्योंकि फारिन एक्सचेंज हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है और उसके बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। हमको फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, चाहे वह घाटा उठाकर ही क्यों न करना हो। और धीरे धीरे हमको डिकंट्रोल की तरफ जाने का भी प्रयास करना चाहिए

और जब हम ठीक समझें तो डिकंट्रोल कर दें। लेकिन हमको ऐसा करते समय यह देख लेना चाहिए कि ऐसा करने से पैदावार तो नहीं घट जाएगी। क्योंकि अगर पैदावार घट जाती है तो हमारी सारी स्कीम ही खत्म हो जाएगी। तो हमको पैदावार बढ़ाने की अपनी योजना पर जोर देते रहना चाहिए और पैदावार बढ़ाकर हमको फारिन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए और अगर हमारे पास काफी मारजिन हो जाए और स्थिति स्थिर हो जाये और हम देखें कि हम सब पहलुओं को संभाल सकते हैं तो हम डिकंट्रोल भी करें और चीनी को सस्ता भी करें और एक्सपोर्ट भी करें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र राजेन्द्र सिंह ने जो सुझाव रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

हम देखते हैं कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और गन्ने की कीमत भी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि धीरे धीरे दिन पर दिन बढ़ाने की कोशिश रही है और कुछ बढ़ी भी है। उसके बाद अगर हम मुकाबला करें तो चीनी का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है और २४ लाख टन से भी ज्यादा हुआ है और जहां-तक मुझे मालूम है यह और भी आगे बढ़ने वाला है।

हमारे सामने अब यह सवाल आता है कि जब देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है तो क्या इस पर कंट्रोल रहना चाहिए। यह एक मुख्य सवाल है। इसका जवाब केवल यह कह कर नहीं दिया जा सकता कि कंट्रोल की जरूरत है। बहुत से लोग आज कंट्रोल के खिलाफ हैं और जैसा कि मेरे माननीय दोस्त उपाध्याय जी ने कहा कि बुनियादी तरीके से वह भी कंट्रोल के खिलाफ हैं। उनका भी आखिरी लक्ष्य कंट्रोल नहीं है। मुझे डर है कि यह कंट्रोल भी कहीं हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह घर न कर जाए जैसे कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट घर कर गया है और उसकी बार बार आयु बढ़ा दी जाती है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी आज इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि जब देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है तो वह कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं तोड़ देते। क्या उनको व्यापारियों पर विश्वास नहीं रहा? या किस के ऊपर विश्वास नहीं रहा यह वह बतावें। आज देश में यह किसकी मांग है कि कंट्रोल रहना चाहिए। क्या यह मिल मालिकों की मांग है, या व्यापारियों की मांग है, या उपभोक्ताओं की मांग है या सरकार की मांग है। क्या जो दलीलें व्यापारी हमारे सामने देते हैं वह सही हैं और क्या जो बार बार उनको आश्वासन दिया गया है उसके पीछे कुछ तथ्य है? तो मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि इसके ऊपर विचार किया जाए और सीरियसली विचार किया जाए कि कंट्रोल रहना चाहिए या नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं यह एक मिनट के लिए भी नहीं कहना चाहता कि कंट्रोल को हटाने से पहले ऐसी बन्दिशें न कर ली जाएं कि कोई दाम बढ़ जाए। क्योंकि आखिर को हम इन्सान की जिन्दगी के साथ और अपने बच्चों की जिन्दगी के साथ एक्सपेरीमेंट नहीं कर सकते। चीनी की हालत जो पहले देश में आ चुकी है वह आपको मालूम है और एक समय था जब कि चीनी के बारे में यह समझा जाता था कि इसमें राजनीतिक चीजें चल रहीं हैं, इसमें भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है और कुछ लोक समझने लगे थे कि चीनी में भ्रष्टाचार घर बना चुका है।

तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सवाल हमारे सामने मुख्य सवाल है। आज इस बारे में देश में ओपीनियन बटी हुई है, कुछ लोग मांग करते हैं कि कंट्रोल रहना चाहिए तो कुछ लोग मांग करते हैं कि कंट्रोल हटना चाहिए। सरकार कहती है कि उसका आखिरी लक्ष्य डिकंट्रोल करने का है।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मैं भी बेसिकली कंट्रोल के खिलाफ हूं। तो इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आज मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि डिकंट्रोल करने में क्या खतरा है और वे कौन सी चीजें हैं जिनकी वजह से दाम बढ़ जाएगा। अगर ऐसा खतरा है तो मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि न सिर्फ चन्द सूबों में कंट्रोल हो बल्कि सारे देश में कंट्रोल हो।

जहां तक दामों में कमी का सवाल है, होलसेल प्राइस में कोई कमी नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में या कानपुर में चीनी का दाम एक रुपए एक आने या एक रुपए दो आने सेर है। लेकिन आप साउथ में चले जाए, वहां चीनी का दाम एक रुपए आठ आने और एक रुपए दस आने है। इस तरह के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, हो सकता है कि वे गलत हों। माननीय उपमंत्री जी जो कि साउथ से आते हैं वह शायद सही आंकड़े बताएंगे। लेकिन साउथ वालों की शिकायत है कि जो शक्कर साउथ में पैदा होती है वह साउथ वालों को दी जाए, ऐसा करने से हो सकता है कि उसके दाम कुछ घटें। वहां डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कंट्रोल नहीं है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और पंजाब में तमाम चीनी को कंट्रोल करके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में भी कंट्रोल रखा गया है। एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइस केन्द्रीय सरकार कायम करती है और उसके बाद सूबों की सरकार को दे दी जाती है कि वह कंट्रोल करें, वहां पर प्राइस फिक्सेशन करें। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो कंट्रोल का पूरा ढांचा है यह हमारे सामने आना चाहिए। जो लोग चीनी के कंट्रोल के खिलाफ हैं वह कहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि चीनी की हालत में सुधार हो जाएगा तो वे एक मिनट भी देर नहीं करेंगे और डिकंट्रोल कर देंगे। उनके उन भाषणों को लोग अपनी जेबों में लिए फिरते हैं, और वह बार बार पूछते हैं कि कंट्रोल के बारे में क्या होगा। तो मैंने यह मुख्य सवाल उनके सामने रखा है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इसका जवाब देंगे।

अभी चीनी का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा तो फायदा किसको हुआ यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। उपभोक्ता को फायदा नहीं हुआ। मैं भी एक उपभोक्ता हूं और बालबच्चे वाला हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि चाहे चीनी का उत्पादन २० लाख टन हुआ या २१ लाख टन हुआ या २४ लाख टन हुआ, लेकिन उसका दाम एक रुपए एक आने और एक रुपए दो आने से कम नहीं हुआ। मैं तो यह सुनता आया था कि जितने आने मन गन्ना होगा उतने ही रुपए मन चीनी होगी। अगर गन्ने का दाम २ रुपए मन है तो चीनी का दाम ३२ रुपए मन होना चाहिए। उस बात का क्या हुआ? तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में बहुत सी चीजें सामने रखी जाती हैं। मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर कंट्रोल की वाकै जरूरत है तो वह रखना चाहिए, और अगर उसकी वाकै जरूरत नहीं है तो नहीं रहना चाहिए ताकि सब भाइयों को इत्मीनान हो जाए कि अब हालत सुधर गयी है। और अगर फिर भी कोई समाजविरोधी तत्व चीनी के दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो कोई ऐसी चीजें रखनी चाहिए कि उनको सजा मिल सके। मैं अपनी बात कह चुका लेकिन चीनी के बारे में तमाम बात कहने के बाद भी एक ही बात कहके परेशान हो जाता हूं : करने को गरीब ने क्या न किया माथे का लिखा फिर भी न गया।" आज हर उपभोक्ता और काश्तकार यही कहता है और अपनी तकदीर को कोसता है। आज हालत यह है कि गन्ने का दाम पौने दो रुपए से या एक रुपए दस आने से दो रुपए हो नहीं सकता, चीनी का दाम घट नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि अगर वाकै कंट्रोल को रखना जरूरी है तो रखना चाहिए लेकिन राजनीतिक कंट्रोल

न हो, मिलमालिकों को खुश करने के लिए कंट्रोल न रखा जाए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब देंगे और हमारी फ्रेंकनैस से यह न समझेंगे कि हम कंट्रोल के माफिक है या खिलाफ़ हैं। अगर वह समझते है कि कंट्रोल वार्क जरूरी है तो रहना चाहिए नहीं तो नहीं रहना चाहिए। हम तो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हैं। भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होना चाहिए।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल देश के सामने पहली दफ़ा नहीं आया है। अगर इस के इतिहास में जाया जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि इसका एक अजीब सा इतिहास है। मेरे ख्याल में यह चौथी दफ़ा है और इस से पहले देश को तीन चार दफ़ा यह बताया गया कि हमारे देश में चीनी की पैदावार जरूरत से ज्यादा है और इस विषय में देश से बाहर चीनी भेजने का भी जिक्र किया गया। देश से बाहर चीनी नहीं गई। जहां तक चीनी के ज्यादा होने का ताल्लुक था, पिछला इतिहास यह कहता है कि पता नहीं किस तरीके से चीनी के व्यापारियों या बड़े-बड़े मिलमालिकों ने इस जिक्र के फ़ौरन बाद चीनी का भाव बढ़ा दिया और फिर चीनी की शार्टेज का नारा देश में इतने जोर से लगा, जितना पहले नहीं लगा था। हमारे आज के मंत्री महोदय, श्री एस० के० पाटिल, बहुत मजबूत आदमी हैं। इसलिए मैं उम्मीद नहीं करता कि अब पहले वाला नारा, या पहले वाला इतिहास दोहराया जायेगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उन की मजबूती की जो मशहूरी है, उसी मजबूती के साथ वह आगे बढ़ेंगे। लेकिन मुझे खदशा है कि जो नारा लगाया जा रहा है कि चीनी ज्यादा है, वह कोई सही नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी है। वैसे यह कहा जाता है कि जिस चीज की कीमत बढ़ जायेगी, उस का इस्तेमाल कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन इस से विपरीत नतीजा अगर किसी चीज में निकला है, तो वह चीनी है। चीनी की कीमत बढ़ी, उस के उपभोक्ता भी बढ़े और चीनी की खपत की तादाद भी देश में बढ़ती गई। कई भाई बड़े जोर से कहते हैं कि चीनी की कीमत घटनी चाहिए, उस से उस के इस्तेमाल में बढ़ोतरी होगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से उस के इस्तेमाल में कुछ फर्क पड़ता है। यह इतनी मीठी चीज है कि आदमी एक दो आने कम ज्यादा देने में ख्याल नहीं करता है।

कई दोस्तों की तरफ से पंजाब का बार बार जिक्र किया गया है। कइयों को शौक है पंजाब का जिक्र करने का। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इशारा किया था पंजाब सरकार के खिलाफ़। मैं तो नहीं मानता और पंजाब सरकार भी नहीं मानती कि वह कोई मुनाफ़ा कर रही है, लेकिन अगर बहस के लिये मान लिया जाये कि कुछ मुनाफा पंजाब सरकार ने किया, तो वह मुनाफ़ा पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाब के लोगों से और लोगों की खातिर किया। इस के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार बारह रुपये मन सैस लेती हैं। वह भी देखे कि वह इस मुनाफे में शामिल है या नहीं। जिस तरह उस का ध्येय यह हैं कि वह बारह रुपये मन ले कर इस देश की तरक्की करना चाहती है, उसी तरह यदि पंजाब सरकार ने एक दो लाख रुपया बनाया है, तो उन क भी ध्येय है कि पंजाब की तरक्की हो। उपध्याक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में ग़रीब आदमी—जिसे ग़रीब कहना चाहिये—गुड़ और शक्कर इस्तेमाल करता है। हां, व्हाइट कालर्ड जिन्हें कहते हैं, वे जरूर चीनी माल रते

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन दो में माननीय सदस्य किन में हैं ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं क्या बताऊं ? वह तो लोगों ने देखना है। मुझे ज्यादा इस में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

श्री हेडा ने कहा कि लोग एतराज करते हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत कम है, लेकिन गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ रही है और जो आदमी गन्ना बोता है, वह ज्यादा तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हूं। शायद उन को मालूम नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि वे लोग दूसरी चीज क्यों न पैदा करें। उन को अन्दाज नहीं हैं कि एक एकड़ में जितना गन्ना पैदा हो सकता है, उतनी दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती है। एक एकड़ में अनाज की पैदावार औसतन दस बारह मन हो सकती हैं, जब कि गिरे से गिरे इलाके में भी गन्ने की पैदावार २५० मन है, जिस से पच्चीस मन चीनी पैदा होती हैं और उस की कीमत दस बारह मन अनाज से कई गुना ज्यादा है—इकानोमिक वैल्यू में कोई सौलह गुना फ़र्क होता है। लेकिन गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा करने की यह भी वजह नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब में बहुत वाटरलागिंग हुआ है। मैं अपने जिल के बारे में बता सकता हूं पंजाब में सब से ज्यादा गन्ना रोहतक जिले में होता हैं। जो जिला वाटरलाग्ड हो गया है, अगर उस में कोई फ़सल पैदा हो सकती है—किसान के फ़ायदे के नुक्ता नजर से भी और वैसे भी—तो वह गन्ना ही है। गन्ने की ज्यादा पैदावार की वजह यह नहीं हैं कि किसान उससे ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कर सकता है। उस की वजह यह है कि किसान गन्ना पैदा करने पर मजबूर है वह कोई दूसरी फ़सल पैदा नहीं कर सकता है। आज देश में पहले के मुकाबले में ६० लाख एकड़ भूमि वाटरलाग्ड या सैमीवाटरलाग्ड एरिया बन गई है। इस लिये अगर कोई समझता है कि गन्ने का काश्तकार ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कमाता हैं, इसलिये वह गन्ना ज्यादा बोता है, तो वह ग़लत हैं। इसके साथ ही जो भाई यह समझते हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत को घटा कर वह देश की हालत को ठीक कर सकते हैं, वे गलत हैं। हां, गन्ने की कीमत का थोड़ा बहुत असर पैदावार पर पड़ता है। जब जब गन्ने की कीमत घटाई गई, तब तब गन्ने की पैदावार भी घटी और शूगर बाहर से आई और देश को खसारा हुआ। इसलिये इन तजुर्बों से हम बचें।

लेकिन अगर फ़र्ज़ कीजिये कि गन्ने की पैदावार या चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ गई, तो हमें उस से क्यों डरना चाहिये? वह तो एक अच्छी चीज हैं। मैं श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह के किसी नारे में क्यों आऊं और मुझे इस कंट्रोल से डर क्यों हो? अगर गन्ने और चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ गई है, तो यह मेरा ध्येय है, यह मेरे ध्येय के अनुसार ही हुआ है और इससे घबराने की कोई बात नहीं हैं। व्यापारियों का एक वर्ग जो नारा लगाता है, उसके पीछे एक ख्वाहिश है। आज आठ आने फ़ी मन के हिसाब से मिल वाले उसको देते हैं, जो दिल्ली से या स्टेट से परमिट लेता है। आगे गन्ने की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में हालात बदलेंगे। अगर यह मुनाफ़ा रखना है, तो, चूंकि हमारा मकसद है सर्विस को-आपरेटिव्ज को बढ़ाना और को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को मजबूत करना, वह क्यों न सिर्फ़ को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर के ज़रिये ही किया जाये? हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय जिक्र करें कि पंजाब सरकार या पंजाब की को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज ने ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा किया हो। वह नहीं किया होगा, लेकिन अगर किया हैं, तो वह बहुत बुरा नहीं है। वह सारे समाज और प्रदेश के लिये है। अगर को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी कोई नाजायज मुनाफ़ा करती हैं चोर बाजारी में जा कर, तो वह ग़लत हैं, लेकिन अगर आठ आने फ़ी मन के हिसाब से मुनाफ़ा कर के हम सर्विस को-आपरेटिव्ज को मजबूत कर सकते हैं, या छोटे छोटे खांडसारी यूनिट्स देहात में सर्विस को-आपरेटिव्ज की मार्फ़त लगवा सकते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह देश के लिये खून होगा।

इस बारे में मेरी राय साफ़ है और मैं श्री उपाध्याय की तरह दायें बायें नहीं कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि कंट्रोल रखने से देश को फ़ायदा हुआ है। चीनी के कंट्रोल से देश और किसान को फ़ायदा रहेगा। हां, व्यापारी को ज़रूर नुक्सान रहेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस से भारत में चीनी खाने वालों के अलावा लगभग दो करोड़ किसानों और दो लाख मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है। इस विषय पर पहले संसद् के काल में और इस में भी समय समय पर विचार हुआ है। यदि भविष्य में भी यह समस्या रह गई, तो हमें आगे भी इस पर सोचना पड़गा।

गन्ने और चीनी की पैदावार के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वह पैदावार बढ़ी है और आशा से अधिक बढ़ी है। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में चीनी-उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य था, उस को हम ने दो साल पहले ही पूरा कर दिया और अब हम आगे जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट, चीनी का दर कितना हो, गन्ने का दर कितना हो, इस पर भी विवाद होता है। कांग्रेस-विरोधी दल जहां यह कहते हैं कि गन्ने का भाव और ऊपर होना चाहिए, वहां दूसरे ही क्षण वे यह भी कहते हैं कि चीनी का भाव कम होना चाहिये और साथ ही जो मजदूर इस व्यवसाय में काम करते हैं, उन की तन्ख्वाह भी ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। देखने को तो ये बातें स्पष्ट मालूम होती हैं, लेकिन इन तीनों बातों का सामंजस्य कैसे होगा, इस विषय में कोई सुझाव नहीं आता है।

यह सही है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने इतना तो किया है कि जहां पर चीनी की मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का वेतन पहले दस रुपये महीना था, वह अब किसी फ़ैक्ट्री में ५५ रुपये से कम नहीं है। चीनी का दर कुछ महंगा ज़रूर हुआ और उसके कई कई कारण हैं। पिछले विश्व-युद्ध के बाद सारी दुनिया में और चीज़ों के भाव बढ़े। उस का असर भारत पर भी पड़ा। इसलिये चीनी के भाव का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक था। यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं थी।

यह बात ज़रूर उठती है कि उत्तर भारत में, या दक्षिण भारत में गन्ने का भाव किस आधार पर तय हो। उस वक्त सरकार के सामने और हम लोगों के सामने जो उत्तर भारत में रहते हैं और जहां चीनी की सब से ज्यादा मिलें हैं, एक समस्या खड़ी होती है। उससे और हम लोग घबराते हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से बाहर सम्मेलनों के द्वारा और इस सदन में भी हम लोग यह सुझाव रखते आ रहे हैं कि जहां तक श्रम का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो उत्तर भारत हो, या दक्षिण भारत, सब जगह लगता है। उसमें खर्च भी होता है। गन्ने के उत्पादन का जो आधार हुआ वह तो श्रम हुआ। उसके बाद उसमें पूंजी लगती है। पूंजी लगने के बाद पैदावार कम हो या अधिक हो, वह दूसरी बात होती है। इस वास्ते मूल्य तय करते वक्त एक मौलिक आधार रहता है। हमें ध्यान में रखना है। वह यह है कि उत्पादन करने में जो उसका खर्च होता है, उस पर विचार किया जाए। इस वास्ते आप इस बात को तय कर दें कि उत्पादन का खर्चा जोड़ कर भाव तय किए जायेंगे। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो विवाद का कोई कारण नहीं रह जाएगा और यह प्रश्न भी नहीं उठेगा कि दक्षिण में क्या भाव हो, उत्तर में क्या हो। यह अपने आप तय हो जाएगा और किसान भी निश्चिन्त हो जाएगा। खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने इस तरफ कदम बढ़ाया है। किसान को जो खेतों से पैदा करता है, अगर उसका उचित मूल्य अदा कर दिया जाये और ऐसा मूल्य तय

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

कर दिया जाए जिससे उसको लाभ हो और ऐसा करते वक्त अगर आप यह आधार बनावें कि उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा तब कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाएगा। सारी समस्या हल हो जाएगी।

अब यह भी एक प्रश्न है कि गन्ने की दर से चीनी का भाव कैसे सम्बन्धित किया जाए। इसमें कई बातें आ जाती हैं। इस में रोजगारियों का भी सवाल आ जाता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि चूंकि उत्पादन बढ़ गया है इस वास्ते कंट्रोलज को खत्म कर दिया जाए। आज एक्सपोर्ट की बात भी सोची जा रही है और चीनी को एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जा रहा है। ऐसी सूरत में जब हम नियंत्रणों को हटाने की बात सोचते हैं तो हमारे सामने यह सवाल भी आता है कि क्या नियंत्रणों को हटा देने से कोई खराबी पैदा तो नहीं हो जाएगी। कपड़े पर से नियंत्रण हटे और उसके बाद गवर्नमेंट द्वारा प्रयत्न किए जाने के बावजूद भी भाव बहुत तेज हो गए और अभी भी तेज हैं। मिल मालिक सरकार की बात भी सुन नहीं रहे हैं। भारत के समाज में जो कमजोरी है, उसको देखते हुये यह कहना कि चीनी पर से जो नियंत्रण हैं, उनको हटा दिया दिया जाए, मैं समझता हूं एक खतरनाक बात होगी। एक विरोधी सदस्य ने कहा कि यदि नियंत्रणों की आवश्यकता हो तो वे रहने चाहियें। मैं उन से इस बात में सहमत हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि समारे समाज में जो कमजोरियां हैं, उनको यदि हम ध्यान में रखें तो हम इस समय नियंत्रण हटाने की बात को नहीं सोच सकते हैं। अगर उनको हटाया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है इससे लाखों करोड़ों रुपवा किसानों का और उपभोक्ताओं का बरबाद हो सकता है।

अब हमें चीनी का निर्यात भी करना है ताकि हम विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें। उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि चीनी का अधिक उत्पादन हो। वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े। अब गन्ने के उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए। यह बहुत साधारण सी बात है। जो गन्ना पैदा करता है, जो किसान है, उसको अभी जो सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं, उन से भी अधिक सुविधायें अगर उसको मिल जाएं तो उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। हमें चाहिये कि हम यह प्रयत्न करें कि फी एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़े। यह सही बात है कि दक्षिण भारत में जल वायु का प्रभाव है जिस से वहां का उत्पादन अच्छा हो रहा है और चीनी जो प्रति सैंकड़ा मन गन्ने में से निकलती है, अधिक निकलती है। लेकिन अगर दूसरे भागों में उत्पादकों को जो सुविधायें इस वक्त मिली हुई हैं, उससे अधिक सुविधायें दी जाएं कुछ विशेष सुविधायें दी जाएं तो वहां भी गन्ने का फी एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और फी एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ने से जो कीमत खर्च जाएगा वह कम आएगा। जब खर्चा कम होगा तो जो भाव सरकार निर्धारित करेगी, उससे उनको मुनाफा होगा। इसका एक नतीजा यह भी होगा कि गन्ने का जो एकरेज है वह भी नहीं बढ़ेगा और किसान दूसरी चीजों की पैदावार भी बढ़ाता जाएगा।

एक इशारा इस ओर भी हुआ है कि मिल मालिकों के स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये खण्डसारी वालों को दबाया जा रहा है, उनको कुचला जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। अगर आंकड़ों पर आप जाएं तो पता चलेगा कि भारत में ९.६ मन चीनी तैयार होती है सौ मन गन्ने से मिलों में जब कि खण्डसारी से सिर्फ ६ मन चीनी तैयार होती है। तो जो ३.६ मन चीनी कम तैयार होती है

खण्डसारी से यह राष्ट्रीय हानि होती है । यह कहा जाता है कि खण्डसारी में से जो मौलेसिस निकलता है, शीरा निकलता है, उससे भी लाभ होता है । लेकिन यह बात भी सोचने की है कि मिलों की चीनी से जो शीरा निकलता है, उसका निर्यात हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर होता था । यदि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे तो अब फिर उसका निर्यात सम्भव हो सकता है । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो लगभग एक या डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान को उसे भेजने से हम को मिलता था वह फिर मिल सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको पाकिस्तान को एक्सपोर्ट करने के बारे में खाद्य मंत्री महोदय फिर से प्रयत्न करें । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो स उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलेगी कोई हमें विदेशी मुद्रा भी कुछ प्राप्त हो जायेगी ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Food Minister, Shri Patil, while speaking at a reception held at Bombay on the 12th August said that the Centre had allocated sugar to the States and if sugar was not available in the rural areas it was the fault of the concerned States, for distribution of sugar was left to the States. I think, Sir, he has stated the correct position, because at present the Central Government only exercises control so far as the ex-factory price of sugar is concerned The Government has fixed an ex-factory price of Rs. 31·85 for U.P. and North Bihar, Rs. 38·35 for Punjab and Rs. 38·35 for South Bihar. So sugar is now sold at fixed prices to agencies nominated by the Government, according to the present arrangement, and they regulate the distribution of sugar in the different States.

Therefore, only when the sugar leaves the factories it is released at a controlled price, but once it is released from the factories the nominees of the different State Governments have the power to sell that sugar at different prices. Some of the nominees lift their quotas and sell the sugar in other States. The nominee from Orissa lifts his quota and sometimes sells that quota in Calcutta or West Bengal with the result that the quota never reaches Orissa. That is why the price varies. Sometimes the retail price of sugar in the Orissa market is as much as Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 a maund and in some places a bag is sold at Rs. 115.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Orissa is not lifting the quota allotted to it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Orissa does not take the quota, it is the nominee of the Orissa Government who take the quota.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The entire quota allotted to Orissa is not being lifted now.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: They do not lift it because it is the nominees of the Orissa Government who lift it, and that is why sugar is not available in the Orissa market. I would request the hon. Minister to find out—not to shirk the responsibility like the Deputy Minister—what is the real position. So far as distribution of sugar is concerned it is not enough to say that we have left the matter of distribution to the States and therefore it is their responsibility to see whether the consumer gets sugar at a reasonable price or not. The hon. Minister also hinted once in the informal consultative committee meeting that some suitable measures should be devised so that the distribution system in the State should be liberalised so as to see that sugar was sold at reasonable rates to the consumers. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it.

With regard to the question of control, we have now got five lakh tons. The question is whether after this kind of control is lifted sugar is going to sell cheap. My apprehension is that once even this kind of

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

control which is there is lifted it is possible that there may be a rise in prices. Naturally, the Government must think of a suitable machinery for distributing sugar in the different States and not leave it to the State Governments or their nominees.

With regard to the question of export the hon. Minister has stated that he tries to find out a market for 50,000 tons of sugar. I would request the hon. Minister not to disclose the actual figure of export which he really proposes to do. The Government view is that it will not lead to any increase in the sugar prices. But recently the Sugar Mills Association has stated that this very tendency to export has given them a fillip and the prices of sugar will increase. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to export this 50,000 tons of sugar to markets other than America because a very great political question is involved in it. When the brave people of Cuba are fighting against the biggest power for their economic emancipation and they want sympathy from all States in the world it is not correct to say that because Cuba is in difficulty we shall find some market in America. So far as sugar export is concerned there are other markets also to which India can export its sugar. Moreover, the cost of production of sugar in India is very high—it is about Rs. 200 per ton when compared to the international price of sugar. So far as export is concerned, the Government should take a realistic view about it. We should not disclose from time to time what we are going to export—it may be 50,000 tons or more. Whatever the surplus, the Government knows it and it can be regulated, so that the market price should not increase because of that.

I shall next refer to one more point, and that is about the quantity of recovery from sugar. The Government should try to find out whether, by the measures that they may be taking, the recovery of sugar in India is increasing or not. The average recovery from 100 maunds of cane is only 10 maunds of sugar. The recovery in other countries is much higher. It is somewhere about 12·8 in Cuba and about 15 in other countries. I want the Government to see also whether they have taken measures to see that the recovery of sugar in India is increasing—especially to see whether the recovery is increased in the north as it is in the South.

Lastly, when the question of sugar is discussed, let us try to find out suitable measures by which the consumer will really get the benefit. The production of sugar is increasing and the ex-factory price of sugar is less. The selling price to the consumer is high. So, let the Government find out the measures by which at least the consumer gets the benefit out of the increased production of sugar due to the incentives given by the hon. Minister. There are differences between incentives and incentives. We have heard of incentives of all the other Ministries, but still, at least this incentive has given us some tangible results. We have seen that production has increased by about 5 lakhs tons and so let us also hope that the consumer will get sugar at reasonable prices so that he will be satisfied that at least the production incentive has also helped the consumer at last.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have to consider in this motion that has been brought before the House, the distribution, export and production of sugar. But the one thing that I would like to ask the Minister to see to is, why do we impose controls? Whenever we impose controls, it is because there is some difficulty felt in the country. Now that the controls are there, and yet the sugar happily enough has gone up in production, at

this moment, I do not think there is any need for controls.

As far as the consumer is concerned, and even as far as the peasant is concerned, if the law of supply and demand is allowed to have its fair-play, I think the prices will not rise, and I feel that the prices can be decontrolled. Personally, if you look at the question, you will see that there is control only in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab. All the other States have no control. So, why should there be any difference?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They are the main producers.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In the south also, they produce sugar.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Very little.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: But they produce good quality sugar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us consume it.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Due to this control, there is only one of two things that are happening which I am sure the Ministry is aware of. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that actually, by the control, it is neither the consumer nor the producer of sugarcane who is benefited. It is mainly the sugar mills who are benefited, and they have degraded their sugar and they have marked D-29 quality as B-29 quality, and have had better prices and made all sorts of profits that they possibly should not have made.

A remark has been made that control has been placed because there are people who support the Congress. Some politics has been brought in here. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Some of our hon. friends on the other side did say that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I stick to it. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Sugar is consumed by all parties. The Opposition said that distributors are given licences because they are supporters of the Congress. That is not so. They are also pleading for decontrol. We have to look at this on a countrywide basis and not go into any internal or international politics in this, because it is one of the main products of India. I also want to refer to international politics in this connection. We should look to markets outside India where we can export sugar. 500,000 tons is a possibility. We can export to Malaya also. I think it is time we looked to the export markets. Answering a question on the 15th November, the Minister said himself that although we have not actually shipped any amount of sugar, yet 50,000 tons was sought to be exported. If we can find 500,000 tons of sugar to be exported to America, for instance, we would gain foreign exchange which we need so badly, to the extent of something like 55 million dollars and sugar would become one of the main exports of India next only to burlap.

So, we should give all incentives to the sugar mills to produce the kind of sugar which is acceptable to the international markets and also, if possible, decontrol should be done, because it is only mitigating against the law of demand and supply. If cent per cent decontrol cannot be done, at least 50 per cent should be decontrolled. Let Government keep control over 50 per cent and see how the two methods can work satisfactorily.

Sugar is actually the poor man's economic unit, from which he gets all his wants. It is true that, whether he grows paddy or wheat, it is sugarcane and cash crops that give him the amount of money that he needs for his other needs. So, he should get a fair price for the sugar-

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

cane. That should be the concern of Government to see that the price does not come down from a fair price for the producer. That can be best served by decontrolling sugar, so that you need not spend money on this controlling machinery, and also by letting the law of demand and supply have full play.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate on sugar has shown that sugar, which is normally so very sweet, can at times be not so very sweet. Many questions have been raised. I am not taking them as they have been raised, but I shall try to summarise them and give a kind of concerted picture of the sugar position of the country, how it is today and what Government want to do about it in future.

I am very much benefited indeed by the suggestions that have been offered. Reference was made in this debate to the Tariff Commission's report and some Members even tried to find fault with it and questioned it. There was a suggestion from some quarters, not all, that price of sugarcane should be raised from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2. The price of sugar also came into the discussion. Why not remove control? That was also the burden of the song of several speeches. Many Members found fault with the distribution of sugar. Export of sugar was also referred to.

I take the Tariff Commission's report first, because in a sense it has regulated the production and distribution of sugar to a certain extent. As the House knows, a couple of years ago, the sugar situation was not so good. There were demands on the side of the cane-growers that the price must be increased. On the side of the mill-owners, there was the demand that the price of sugar must increase. Therefore, the Government referred this matter to the Tariff Commission on 20th September, 1958. The terms of refence to the Tariff Commission *inter alia* were that the Commission should recommend a fair price of sugar based on the then prevailing price of sugarcane, which was Rs. 1-7 per maund. Now I can at once say that these bodies that the House has created, statutory bodies like the Tariff Commission, they are in the position of a court of law in a sense. When you find it difficult to come to a decision or some kind of solution yourself, you say that let it be referred to an impartial unbiassed body that will recommend something fair. Now the Tariff Commission having recommended a particular figure as to what price should be regarded as the fair price, ex-factory price, and the Government having accepted that proposition and recommendations by resolution, surely it does not lie in our mouths now to say that they should be changed. Hon. Members can make suggestions but we cannot change them, having accepted by resolution that the price shall be fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Then, when we raised the price from Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 1-10 we had correspondingly to raise the price of other things also, because the original recommendation of the Tariff Commission was on the basis of Rs. 1-7. Therefore, naturally it had got to be raised. Those who believe that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission were wrong and they could have been bettered, they can say so. But so far as the position of the Government is concerned they are bound by the decision of the Tariff Commission, because having considered the question they have come to the conclusion that it was a right recommendation and they have accepted the recommendation in the form of a resolution, which forms the basis of the present structure today.

If we accept that position, as I have got to accept it, there is no other course open to me. Then I come to the point of my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh. I can understand his interest for the protection of the rights of the cane-growers as well as consumers, because he like everybody else is a representative of the people and he wants to help the consumer and the canegrowers also, because he comes from a cane-growing district.

Then, if it is suggested that the price of sugarcane should be Rs. 2, it is simple arithmetic that it takes 10 maunds or more than 10 maunds of sugarcane to get 1 maund of sugar. Therefore, the value of sugarcane will be Rs. 20 or 21, perhaps a little more than Rs. 20, because the extraction of sugar is not 10 per cent, but something less than that. Our average is 9·75 per cent. Therefore, it is something more than Rs. 20. Rs. 12 to 13 is the excise duty and the cess; that itself comes to Rs. 33 or 32, besides whatever is the cost of production, of which I am not talking now. Therefore, to say on one side that the price of sugarcane should be raised to Rs. 2 and in the same resolution accept that the price of sugar should come down to Rs. 32 is something of a miracle.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I correct the hon. Minister? The molasses give something by way of price to the factory owners.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know. That would be for a super Tariff Commission to come to that conclusion. I, on my independent judgment, knowing what little I do, and having referred that matter to the Tariff Commission, I cannot come to that conclusion at all. We may revise it in times to come.

I am going to show something, which may appear to be miraculous, as to how more price could be given to the canegrowers, at the same time the price line could be maintained and at the same time, sugar could be exported. Now you may call it a miracle or I am doing something by way of a magic wand. But there is something which is practical and which could be done where all these three things could be accomplished, but accomplished in a manner which I will just suggest to you.

We must have some figures for your information, because they also form the crux of the problem as to how this problem is to be looked into. The total area under cultivation today in India of all crops—I am talking of all crops because the relationship is very important and it has got to be borne in mind—is 368 million acres, which is the latest figure. Out of that, the area under sugarcane is 5·2 million acres, which only comes to 1·4 per cent of the total cultivable area. The area under rice and wheat, we are not concerned just now. Coming to the average yield of cane, all over India, many hon. Members sometimes quote figures of their particular districts. Now I may say that there was an area in this very country that produced something like an average of 75 tons per acre, that does not mean that it is the average of India. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that the average yield of cane, all-India average, was only 396 maunds, which is less than 14 tons. And when it is less than 14 tons, it means it produces only 1·4 tons of sugar per acre. The average in other exporting countries like Hawaii is about 6 or 8 tons, in Indonesia it is somewhere about 5 tons or more than 5 tons and in Formosa and Cuba and some other countries it is not less than 3½ tons to 4 tons. As against that we have got only 1·4 tons. This is our average. The average comes to 1·4 tons because the least of it is where sugar production is perhaps the highest, namely, in U.P. Punjab and North Bihar. Because that is so small, along with the bigger averages of the south the averge comes to this as I have said.

In the matter of its economics, as to the why of it and whether it is paying

[Shri S. K. Pati]

to the farmer that he takes to sugarcane production, you will find that the average return per acre for cane is about Rs. 600 but the average return per acre for rice is only Rs. 160 and for wheat it is still less, namely, Rs. 120.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Gross return.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am taking the gross figures. It may be a little more or a little less. When figures are brought to me, I may make a difference of only 5 or 10 per cent. I do not say that these figures are final and that a rupee more or a rupee less cannot be there. What I am suggesting is that while you get on per acre production of sugarcane Rs. 600 surely you cannot, if it is possible, remain content with Rs. 160 for rice and Rs. 120 for wheat. That is the reason. Therefore when you fix the price of sugarcane it must have some kind of relativity with other crops, namely, rice, wheat, millets and others. Any Government when it fixes the price has got to bear in mind these things. I am merely saying this because with all that we have done and the prices may not be adequate according to my hon. friend, Shri Braj Singh, even then the sugarcane growers get about three times, if not four times, as much as a wheat-grower or a rice grower.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could the hon. Minister give the net figures? It is not three or four times.

Shri S. K. Patil: Expenditure on sugarcane production will be more. I could quite see that. But even taking the expenditure as it is, even if you take the net value of it the actual gain would not be less than three times that of rice and wheat.

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir.

Shri S. K. Patil: How this jigsaw puzzle is going to be solved is the question before us and we have got to consieder it. When we raised the price of sugarecane from Rs. 1|7 a maund to Rs. 1|10, hon. Members were very happy. The results of it were also immediate because we gave the incentive on two sides. To the cane growers we said that instead of Rs. 1|7|- they would get Rs. 1|10- and to the other people, that is, the millowners we said, "If you produce more than the average of the two years you will get half the excise duty knocked off. That is your profit." The idea was that they should pay not Rs. 1|10|- a maund but even more than that because at the end of this they get this. I have got reports that many factories, not for the whole period but for some period, gave more than Rs. 1-10-0 in order that they get the rebate. All along, besides the price linking formula, before the Tariff Commission report came it was all based on the consideration that if perchance there are any profits in the sugar industry surely a part of it must go to the cane grower too. Instead of 19 lakh tons, which was our production year before last, we have now come to 24.2 lakhs tons, that is, 5 lakhs tons more. If the promise comes out to be correct, at the end of this year, we shall get 27 or 28 lakhs tons of sugar.

17 hrs.

When sugar production is increasing so fast and our local consumption increases only at the rate of 75,000 tons per year and we are positively increasing this, why are we doing so? If really our local consumption increases only by 75,000 tons, it would be an unwise policy to have this much of sugar because there will be so much abundance of it that we shall not know what to do with this. Therefore, the objective is that we should produce not merely to reduce the price, but to be in a position to export it. Why? Because, after all, something has got to be exported from this country. If you say in regard to textiles, we shall go on increasing the

local price of production, it becomes a proposition how to export it, because the international price level is not suitable. If you say that about every commodity, what remains for India to export? Therefore, our attempt is and should be that we must try to make sugar exportable. We cannot always afford to spend 50 per cent more on it. Today, as I have explained yesterday in another debate, the international price of sugar is about half of the price of production of sugar in our country: perhaps a little more. I am not talking of the excise. Even after taking away the excise which does not come into play so far as exports are concerned, so much is the wide gulf between the two. Therefore, we have got to do everything in our power to see that the price of sugar comes down.

So long as the price of sugarcane rules at Rs. 1-10-0, what possibility is there for the price of sugar to come down? Therefore, the case really is, if you want to export, the price of sugarcane must come down and not go up. There was a very interesting suggestion made by an hon. friend from the U.P. that we must do this, which is, as I said, a jig-saw puzzle. It may appear to be strange. But, we can solve this in the manner in which it was suggested which I am really going to tell you.

What the farmer is interested in is not so much the price per maund. What he is interested in is what is his ultimate gain in a plot of land, how much he has produced and what he has got. My hon. friend asked, seven years have passed, the price was Rs. 1-7-0 or 1-10-0 and sill it is Rs. 1—7 or 1—10—0 and why it should not be Rs. 2.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In 1948, it was Rs. 2.

Shri S. K. Patil: I should say, because 7 years have passed, the price, instead of going up, should have come down. Why should the prices have gone down? Not by ruining the farmers. I can tell you, you cannot find a better friend of the farmers. I would not see a farmer to be ruined. What is the way of protecting the farmer? At the same time, he should get something to which he is entitled and the country should not suffer. The remedy, as was pointed out by Shri Bishwanath Roy is this, and it is the only remedy. What the farmer is concerned with is not what he gets per maund. That is half of the picture. The complete picture is what he gets in the totality. Supposing he has 5 acres, and in 5 acres he produces 2000 maunds and at the rate of Rs. 1—10—0 he gets so much. Instead of 200 maunds, if he is enabled to produce 4000 maunds in those 5 acres, surely Rs. 1—10—0 can come down to Rs. 1—4—0 and yet surely he will get more than what he has spent inproducing that sugarcane. We have got to do that. There ought to be some machinery.

My hon. friend, whether it is Shri Rajendra Singh or Shri Braj Raj Singh proposed that some machinery should be there. The machinery cannot only be there for considering how the price should be raised. The machinery must also see that while the interests of the farmers have got to be protected, at the same time, the interests of the country and also the community as a whole have got to be protected.

The only way to do it is, while we are doing all this by means of the package programmes and other things in order to increase agricultural production, surely, the per acre yield of sugarcane must be increased 25 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent, because it can easily be done. I can assure this House that while it may not be equally easy to have these increased percentages of production in wheat and rice, surely, this percentage is easily possible so far as sugarcane is concerned. Many people have not yet learnt how to use fertilisers. Many States have not yet made even perennial depandable supply of water available to the cultivators. They levy a cess or tax, but have not done everything. If irrigation is made possible,

[Shri S. K. Patil]

fertilisers are made available and in time, and if good husbandry is really taught to our farmers, and they are good farmers, a hundred per cent or at least a 50 per cent increase in sugarcane production is not an impossibility; it would be the easiest possible thing that can be attempted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Who has stopped you from doing it?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not proposing to reduce the price tomorrrow. It would be unwise because the farmer would be hit, but I must have some kind of machinery constantly working to see that the farmer, in the same acreage, produces at least 50 per cent more, and I, representing the community, am entitled to at least 10 to 15 per cent of it, so that, to that extent, the price of sugarcane can go down. When that happens, everything else also can happen, and our exports will be in not nearly so very dangerous a position as they are today.

As I have explained yesterday, there should be a two-pronged attack. On the one hand, we must bring down the price of sugarcane by increase in the yield per acre, so that ultimately the cost of production of sugar comes down. On the other hand, we must try for the international price of sugar going up. It is not only India that produces sugar. There are other countries also equally anxious to see that the international price of sugar goes up. Then we can have an assured market.

Shri Panigrahi has always Cuba and the United States in mind. I am not thinking of Cuba and the United States. All countries are the same to me. In the interests of my country, I have go to see where I get a higher price. It is not that I want to oust Cuba from the field. Shri Panigrahi would be glad to know that the United States do not take sugar from Cuba alone. They take sugar from eleven countries, and Cuba is only one of them. They take three million tons from Cuba, and they themselves produce four and a half million tons. They require about ten million tons of sugar. They are very sweet people and they want to make themselves sweeter and sweeter. The entire production of India is less than the export of Cuba to the United States. Therefore, there is no politics involved in it.

I have made it abundantly clear, and once again I would say that when we go to the sugar conference and get a quota, we are vitally interested in seeing that the United States become one of our buyers, because they pay 60 per cent more than the international price. Over and above the ten million tons that they need, the consumption of the United States rises by about 125,000 to 150,000 tons annually. Even if we are able to get this annual increase, in three or four years time we shall have an assured market of about half a million tons, on which we will get 60 per cent more than the international price if we become members of the conference. Prices should go up in the international market, and we should reduce our price by the method I have suggested. That is the only way this question can be and is going to be tackled. We must be prepared for that, because we are representatives of all sections of the community. While it is our duty to protect the interests of the farmer, it is equally our duty to see that the consumers are protected.

Shri Rajendra Singh *rose—*

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not yielding. Not that I do not want to yield, but I shall yield at the end. I have got my eye on the clock.

Several questions have been raised: why not decontrol sugar? But where is the control? What little control exists today is on the ex-factory price, and that too only in certain places, namely, north Bihar, U.P., and Punjab;

otherwise, it does not exist. You may ask: why have you got it? We have not yet made our decision. Nobody in this august House could accuse me of being a special friend of control. Some time or other it has to be discontinued. It is the greatest obstruction to progress, and wherever possible it must be reduced because it makes the situation worse. Therefore, I am not really any friend of control, and today it does not hit anybody at all. It is only the millowner who is affected, and I do not think anybody here has been briefed by the millowners that they have to be protected. But so far as the control on the distribution of sugar in the State is concerned, this Government, that is, the Government of India have not the slightst control over it. In fact, I have been speaking to the Food Ministers of all the States and telling them that they should improve the distribution, and then, all these difficulties will really vanish. Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay said something with which to a large extent I agree. I do not say that there is corruption or nepotism—whether it is there or not, I do not know—when the distribution is left to the States. But when there is so much of sugar, where is the question of rise in prices? We have been telling them that whenever sugar prices are likely to go up, we shall dump sugar as much as you like; in fact, you can be drawn in sugar, because we have got so much sugar today. Therefore, where is the question of rise in prices etc.? I do not quite understand. Prices have not been rising. In fact, prices have been falling. I am anxious that the prices must not fall below a particular level. The prices must rule round about Rs. 41 or Rs. 42, because the ex-factory price that we have fixed is somewhere about Rs. 38. You can add Rs. 3 to that for covering transport charges and other things. If they do not rule at that level, and if we at once remove the control, then it may lead to hardship. Control has to be slowly removed, when we see that there is no danger involved in it; but if we do it without any consideration whatsoever for the prices, what might happen is that the prices may fall down to such a level that it will be impossible to give even tha Rs. 1—10—0 to the cane-grower. The whole thing is linked up. It has got a fabric. It is like an arch. If you remove one stone out of it, the whole arch will fall on your head. Therefore, it has got to be done very wisely and very tactfully. When we are sure that by removing the control, there is no possibility of the farmer being hit as a result of his getting less for his sugarcane, then is the time when control should go.

But, as I was saying, the control as it exists does not really harm anybody. That does not mean that it is going to be a permanent feature. We have not taken a decision on that, because we are watching the situation. We have produced five lakhs tons more this year. That does not mean that we are completely and for all time to come, out of the woods. We have to make it a habit of producing more like that, so that ultimately we know that our production is at least five lakhs tons more than our consumption. Then only we can take a permanent decision about it. So, this is our explanation for the retention of that control for some time. But that is not our permanent attitude at all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Control on distribution.

Shri S. K. Patil: Then comes the question of distribution. There, I agree wholeheartedly with my hon. freind, that 90 per cent of the trouble in regard to sugar, wherever you find it, is one of distribution. My hon. freind Ch. Ranbir Singh suggested that if the Punjab Government makes some profit, there is nothing wrong about it. I have not made any charge that the Punjab Government makes any profit etc. I do not know if anybody has got any guilty conscience; such persons may take it themselves. I have not made that charge. After all, that Government is a part of Government;

[Shri S. K. Patil]

that is my part, and I am their part. Therefore, I cannot make such a charge; whether they make any profit or not, I do not know. But the explanation of the hon. Member was that if they have made any profit, it was taken from the Punjabis themselves, and it was for the interests of those people. I would not have expected that from such a die-hard farmer like him, such a robust farmer like him, because he knows what it means if the prices rise; if the price of sugar should go up in Punjab or somewhere else, then the prices of wheat or the prices of rice etc. may also go up. It has been said that if they take anything, whether it be a rupee or even one crore of rupees, it is paid by the Punjabis themselves, and, therefore, it has been asked why other people should care about it; and the main argument is that after all, it is in the interests of the community. I say, 'No'. Food is a commodity in which no Government must think of making any profits, because it is not merely a social problem, but it is also an economic problem. If we start making profit upon it, ultimately it would mean that the prices will rise everywhere. We are trying to maintain the price-line, and if every Government tries to do something, then our efforts may not be successful. But I am not suggesting that the Punjab Government have done it. I shall examine that position whether the Punjab Government have done it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): God save the Punjab Government from such an examination!

Shri S. K. Patil: Some people come and tell me that to the ex-factory price of sugar, they add Rs. 5 per maund; but I do not know whether they add it or not. I think my hon. freind would be in a better position to tell me whether they really add Rs. 5 to that price. If they really add Rs. 5, I do not know what to call it. If that price is made in the interest of the community, we can surely say that when anything goes from this country we can raise the prices of everything and then make money. What you take by one hand you give double by the other. Therefore, all along the attempt has been that if the prices have got to be maintained, they must be economic; at the same time, the consumers must not be hit hard. Then surely this type of policy must not be pursued. Once again I say that I do not make that charge against the Punjab Goernment (*Interruptions*).

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The Central Government have raised the excise duty per maund.

Shri S. K. Patil: Coming to some of the arguments that have been advanced, my hon. friend, Shri Rajendra Singh suggested: why not disperse the industry? It is a good thing. It is a socialistic argument with which I wholly agree. But even socialists have sometimes, as an exception, to be practical, whether it can be done and has to be done. If you disperse these sugar mills, instead of 170, you will have 700 mills all over the country—small, small units everywhere. Then you find that it will become uneconomic. He suggested—other hon. Members also suggested—that we should have co-operative societies. I could tell them that Government have taken a firm decision that other things being equal, the co-operative societies have got to be preferred. In the Second Five Year Plan, out of 53 new factories we have licensed, as many as 38 were co-operatives. So you can see that more than 70 per cent of the factories licensed have been co-operative factories. Even before the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, recently, out of 20 licences issued, 14 are to co-operatives. There also you will see that more than 70 per cent have been given to co-operatives. So there is no danger at all that this is not being done.

Therefore, having understood the dimensions of this problem, as to what

it is, we have got to act accordingly. What are the things we have got to do? One is that production must increase. It must continue to increase, as other Members have pointed out, because if the prices go up, there cannot be export. Surely that can apply to any other commodity also. This applies, for example, to the textiles. Therefore, production has got to be increased by the latest methods that we are employing. By giving them every type of facilities, we must see that their per acre yield must increase from 14 tons to somewhere about 30 tons. I am not talking of the 80 tons of Hawaii or the 50 or 55 tons of Indonesia. I am merely talking of 30—35 tons. If that becomes the average, our international price will be competitive, and there will be no danger in it. If it has got to be competitive, we have to reach that target of 30—35 tons per acre. Then surely the price of the cane per maund would decrese. But that does not mean that the farmer would suffer, because he would get his enhanced price not according to an increase in the per maund price but according to the total quantity of sugarcane produced in that particular plot of land.

This has got to be done. Some machinery must be evolved in order to judge it and fix the price from time to time. I told my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh, and perhaps he seemed to agree with me even at that time....

Shri A. M. Thomas: He is smiling.

Shri S. K. Patil: He always smiles.

I say, if you really compel me to raise the price just now, supposing sometimes you feel that the situation is such that you have got to raise it—not that it should not be raised—then by the same token, a time will come when the price shall come down when there is more sugar. I do not want so many of these fluctuations in the life of a farmer. The poor farmer must know at the beginning of the year what is going to be his position next year. Therefore, I want to protect him, not by giving more per maund but by a reasonable continuity of what he gets from that plot to land: If that has got to be done, some kind of a concerted plan has got to be evolved.

These are some of the important problems to which reference has been made. I could see that the Members would help me to tackle them during the coming months. So far as our agriculture, including sugarcane, is concerned, we are now going from one phase to another phase. In that new phase, the prices are bound to come down because production goes up. Then the time would come when the farmer has got to be protected. When he is to be protected, it cannot necessarily be at the cost of the consumer. Therefore, some kind of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the farmer and the consumer has got to be evolved. Surely, if we do not find a solution to this problem, every calculation will go wrong. I expect that since we have turned the corner in these matters, we will have a different type of economy. I would any day prefer an economy where we produce more and our problem will be how to export it rather than that we produce less and then look to other countries from where our grain and other things must come.

Therefore, having come into this second position, having come into the threshold of that position just now, we must be very responsible indeed in the measures that we take. If this is done, there will be no difficulty either in regard to sugar or in respect of grains in general.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, instead of coming directly to face facts, the hon. Minister has, in fact, evaded the issues. The question was whether it is not desirable for us to give to the farmers an economic price. He says that it could not be done at this moment. For that he has not given any reasons. He has stated that the

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

actual problem is to raise the yield per acre. I agree. But, who has been responsible? Has it been the Opposition? Who has been responsible for not bringing in any rise in the production per acre, of sugarcane?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have been responsible.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In fact, it is the Congress Government which has been responsible, the Congress Government which has been in power for 14 years, for not bringing about a situation where they can help agriculture production. The hon. Minister can say whatever he likes. But, he has not done justice to the subject.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are not doing justice yourself.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I know he is a very talented Minister; he has the talent to flood the House with his eloquence. But he has not done justice to the subject (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I put the amendment to the vote?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir; let there be a voice vote at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends that—

(a) ex-facory price of sugar be fixed at Rs. 32 per maund;

(b) control on distribution sugar be relaxed in view of the extra production of sugar;

(c) sugarcane price be fixed at Rs. 2/- per maund; and

(d) Markets for export of sugar be searched but the consumer of sugar in India should not be made to pay the losses on export of sugar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the present position in regard to production, distribution and export of sugar."

The motion was adopted.

17.22 hrs.

P. L. 480 FUNDS FOR WEST BENGAL*

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a discussion in this House in regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the answer which was given to Starred Question No. 137 on the 16th November 1960. Sir, the answer shows indifference to a problem which if it is not tackled urgently would land the country in ruin.

There had been reports that the P. L. 480 counterpart funds might be utilised for the Calcutta region. I personally hae some doubts about the manner of the utilisation of the P. L. 480 funds as enjoined in P. L. Agreements. But that is not the point. The point is the challenge of mounting problems in Calcutta to which special attention has been drawn by the report of a World Bank Mission, and the imperative urgency of the answer to that challenge. I am not prepared to be content with the Finance Minister's bland reply last time that no proposal in this regard was under the consideration of the Government of India. If it is not, it is more than time that it should be.

The Centre appears to be peculiarly blind wherever te problems of Calcutta have cropped up in recent times. We all remember the Prime Minister referring to Calcutta as a nightmare

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

city, a derelict place. But, leaving out epithet-mongering, the fact remains that there is little interest in high places in regard to placing Calcutta in a proper position to pull her out of the present morass.

Calcutta has been seared by partition and the refugee problem; it bleeds in a thousand wounds; and the World Bank Mission has pointed out how in Greater Calcutta there is a population of 6 million or perhaps more in contrast with the population of 3½ million in 1948. And, of these, at least 800,000 or more are refugees. The World Bank Mission has also referred to the shortage of adequate water supply, the lack of sanitation and other health facilities, to terrible overcrowding and unemployment, to deficiencies of transport and other public utilities. It is also particularly and emphatically asserted how Calcutta port which is the greatest in the country and from the point of view of exports the most important is practically facing a breakdown. So, misfortune has piled one on the other in the last decade and a half over Calcutta and something ought to be done about it and to that attention had been drawn by this report of the World Bank Mission.

I feel that verily the sins of a nation are being visited upon a city. The influx of refugees and the resultant breakdown of urban facilities which cruelly accentuated what had happened during the World War II were the direct results of the decision taken by the national leadership to partition the country thirteen years ago. It is easy enough to blame the Corporation of Calcutta. There is no doubt that it is a very inefficient body elected on a very restricted franchise but it can hardly do anything on development. There is the Calcutta Improvement Trust depending upon subsidies of the West Bengal Government which has even less resources. The West Bengal Government, of course, might do something about it but in this regard the World Bank Mission itself has remarked—I am quoting:

> "The Government of India tends to regard these problems as wholly the concern of the Government of West Bengal....The very magnitude and challenge that Calcutta presents to the conscience and political commonsense of those in authority no doubt in part explains the inadequacy of the response. Everybody admits that more ought to be done about it. Nobody is ready to do it."

This is what the World Bank Mission says in regard to this matter. I feel, therefore that it is the national responsibility of the country to come to the aid of Calcutta and rehabilitate the Calcutta region. The whole country will benefit from the industrial concentration which has continued since the launching of the Five Year Plans.

A high proportion of the jobs in industry and transport in the Calcutta region are filled by workers from outside West Bengal. In the dock labour force, Bengalis number only sixteen per cent., or so. Calcutta, that is to say, is a national asset and there is no alternative to Calcutta as a port or as a financial and administrative centre. On this point, the World Bank Mission says:

> "There is no alternative to Calcutta as a port, financial and administrative centre and major market for the heavy and light industries that should develop, and are in fact developing on the basis of the coal/steel complex in West Bengal, Bihar, and adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Calcutta is also the hub of India's two principal export industries (jute and tea)."

The World Bank Mission has suggested that some Rs. 200 crores or something like that figure would be necessary and it has asked the Central Government to accept direct responsibility for this job and in this regard the World Bank Mission has drawn attention to a very major problem caused by the silting of the river Hooghly which has made the position

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of Calcutta port almost impossible. In this regard, it is found that as early as 1958 when the World Bank made certain loans to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, because of the progressive silting of the Hooghly ships with a draught of 26 feet could not usually enter the port which meant that modern vessels with a displacement of 10,000 tons and above were practically shut out. Since then conditions have deteriorated and the figures here show that even ships with a draught below 26 feet find it very difficult to come into the harbour. The World Bank Mission, therefore, suggested, with the port of Calcutta having reached almost its maximum handling capacity and conditions being difficult there, a new port further down-stream at Haldia ought to be constructed as soon as it is possible, particularly because it will not cost an undue sum; about Rs. 25 crores or so would be necessary for this purpose.

There is also another matter to which the World Health Organisation has devoted its attention and that is in regard to the water supply of Calcutta. I have here a speech made in 1874 by a well-known engineer, Lieutenant Geneal Sir Arthur Cotton who spoke on "Irrigation Works in India" and who says here that in about 1871 Calcutta from the point of view of water supply was more salubrious than Manchester or Liverpool. Now conditions have deteriorated so that recently a World Health Organisation Mission came to Calcutta region and they reported on the need for a drastic change in the water supply organisation.

In reply to Starred Question No. 1217 on 1st April, 1960 on the Table of the House a paper was laid stating the recommendations of the W.H.O. team in regard to this matter. Among the recommendations, it is mentioned that the matter of the rehabilitation of the Hooghly river was absolutely important. It is said:

> "....it would be delinquent in not recognising the great importance of this dying river as the 'life line' for the entire area. Hence, early solution and recapture of the Hooghly for all purposes of the area must have emphasis; otherwise, we may succeed in providing supplementary water facilities for a considerably reduced population;"

The World Health Organisation envisages a considerably reduced population in the Calcutta area if the problem of the silting of the river is not tackled quickly enough; that is to say, there might even happen a kind of depopulation.

If things are allowed to drift a far too heavy price may have to be paid, and in this regard I am quoting from the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay, dated 1st October, 1960, where they add an addition of economic argument saying:

> "One may even add a solid economic argument, from the national point of view, for the Government of India's acting now. If things are allowed to drift in the present manner, it is likely that in about ten years' time economic and social overheads would completely break down in Greater Calcutta. Established industries would then have to move out, and the attendant social cost would be so great as to wipe out the country's industrial progress in the intervening period."

I do not know what exactly is to be done about the Farakka Barrage project, but even if that project is undertaken in the near future that would take a great deal of time and something more requires to be done.

I say, therefore, let the money be found from somewhere and let the work start, let the Central Government co-operate with the West Bengal Government and other agencies and let the people be taken into confidence. The Finance Ministry holds the purse

strings, I know. Quite frequently, we find that the Government here is rather allergic towards Calcutta. But to spite Calcutta would mean hurting the country's own interests and, therefore, measures are imperative, which in view of the recommendations of the World Bank's Mission should be adopted as soon as ever that is possible by the Government of the country.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall put only three questions. Firstly, will the Government agree to set up a study team to draw up an integrated project for the Calcutta area, especially in view of the World Bank Mission's realistic appraisal of the dangers of delay in taking up such work? Secondly, this House has been told of schemes like a Calcutta-Asansol express way or a new wide road from Dum Dum, India's busiest airport, to the city of Calcutta. Such schemes required to be fitted into a comprehensive plan. Will such a plan be expedited? My third question is, cannot the U.N. Special Fund and, of course, the World Bank, the I.D.A. and such other agencies be requested for help in the preparation of necessary blueprints and also for their implementation?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir, I want to ask only one question. May I know whether in view of all that has been said the Government would consider whether some of these funds, if it is possible to use them, could be used not only for Calcutta and Greater Calcutta but also to a certain extent for the small district towns where the same problems crop up as they are near Calcutta? In places like Shantipur, Nabadwip and Krishnanagar, the problems of Calcutta exist in a concentrated form, and I would like to know whether the Government would consider using some of these funds for these small towns also.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question becaue for sometime past, a misrepresentation and a misapprehension was being created both in the press as well as in certain other sectors that the problems of Calcutta are being neglected and although there are some funds available under the PL 480 counterpart funds, they are not being made available for utilisation for the development of Calcutta.

Although it is surprising, I welcome the change in the attitude on the part of the hon. Member, now that he gives respectability to the opinion expressed by the World Bank team. In the past, he has been very critical, rather uncharitably critical, of such reports but, all the same, it is a good augury. He has accepted that there are merits there. (*Interruption.*)

There is also one point which puts me in a little difficulty, because the hon. Member has said that the answer given to this question on the 16th November is unsatisfactory. Then he himself said that although he is only concerned with the utilisation of PL 480 funds or the manner of its use, he wishes to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the House the importance of the problems of Calcutta and he then goes on to underline the various problems connected with the Calcutta area, along with the question of Haldia port as also the Farakka barrage. I would plead that all these questions are not part of the answer given on that day. I would like to point out that so far as the question of the development of Calcutta area is concerned, there is no difference of opinion in regard to the importance and urgency of the problem. The way Calcutta has grown and the important problems that it poses is a challenge that any Government has to accept. Whether in the West Bengal's third Plan or in the plan for the rehabilitation of refugees or the development of these concentrated industrial areas, we have provided resources with a view to meeting these problems.

But, as far as the specific nature and the way the hon. Member wants it to

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

be done is concerned, it has so far not been included in the West Bengal Government's plan of Rs. 250 crores which has been approved by the Planning Commission. The Haldia project is already being included and it given a very high priority. So are the other projects. So, to say that the Central Government is ignoring the problems of Calcutta is a very uncharitable charge laid at our door. We want to repudiate it. We are alive to the problems. But we have the limitations of resources and other things, but within the capacity that we have, we are trying our best to do it.

So far as the question of utilisation of PL 480 funds, which is directly germane to the answer in the question, is concerned, I would like clarify the position that PL 480 funds have already been taken into account in assessing the resources for the third Plan and this should be borne in mind. So, for any project or a scheme which is at present not included in the third Plan, whether of the departments of the Government of India or the State plans, no resources for them can be provided at this stage unless the Plan is enlarged or expanded to include some of these projects.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the draft outline of the third Five Year Plan. On page 49 of the report, it has been stated that in the third Plan an amount of about Rs. 608 crores under the recent agreement with the U.S.A. has been included. This includes Rs. 200 crores which represent buffer stocks (four million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice). So, this PL fund has already been taken into account in assessing the resources for the third Plan, and therefore, no new schemes can be taken on the ground that this fund is available. Hence, this should be made absolutely clear, and this is apart from the merits of any project. Whether it is the problem of Calcutta—it is very important—or it is any other problem that is facing the country, apart from the merits of the case, in the position in which we are situated, we cannot earmark any resources out of the PL 480 fund, unless it is included in the Plan.

Shri Tangamani asked whether any study team has been set up to study the problem of Calcutta, whether there is a comprehensive plan or blueprint for that and whether any special U.N. fund has been requested to provide assistance.

Actually, all these relate to one question whether we are doing anything to study in a scientific way the problems of Calcutta, so that we know the dimensions of the plan and we may tackle it in a more planned manner. To this I would say that although the Third Five Year Plan of West Bengal, which has been considered recently by the Planning Commission, does not contain any separate proposals from the West Bengal Government for solving the special problems of Calcutta and the industrial belt, we have requested U.N. Special Fund to assist the West Bengal Government in undertaking a survey and investigation of the potable water-supply resources and associated sewarage and drainage schemes of Greater Calcutta.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal recently mentioned to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission his intention to arrange for the preparation of a Master Plan for Greater Calcutta. Thus it will be seen that the proposals relating to Greater Calcutta are at present being explored in a preliminary way and the stage for making any formal allotment or provision of money does not arise now. But we are trying to study the matter, get the blueprints and when the Master Plan is ready, certainly it will come to the Planning Commission for consideration and dealing with the situation in whatever manner they think proper. So, it is as yet too early to say what would emerge out of all this. But to say that we are ignoring

the problem or we are not earmarking any funds which are lying unutilised for such an urgent and pressing demand is a charge which does not hold water, which is misinformed and, to say the least, is hardly justified.

17.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 8, 1960/Agrahayana 17, 1882 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, December, 7, 1960/Agrahayana 16, 1882 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 4223—54

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
744.	Assam situation	4223—28
745	Institute for precision technicians	4228–29
746	Kiriburu iron ore mines	4229–30
747	Canadian wheat gift	4230—32
749	Recognition of Central Goverment Employees Unions	4232—46
750	Revision of Pay Scales of I.P.S. officers	4246–47
751	Media of instruction in Universities	4247—53
752	National Discipline Scheme	4253–54

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . 4254—4330

S.Q. No.		
748	Production of washed coal	4254–55
753	Arms Rules	4255
754	Management in steel plants	4255–56
755	Conditions of service of State employees	4256
756	Regional college of Engineering at Rourkela	4257
757	Forwarding of applications	4257
758	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4258
759	Mazagaon docks	4258–59
760	South Karanpura collieries	4259–60
761	Steel wire	4260
762	Oil pipelines	4260–61
763	India-Nepal road	4261
764	Polling in General Elections	4261–62
765	Rourkela Steel Plant	4262
766	Multipurpose food	4262–63
767	Oil survey in Gandhinagar	4263–64
768	Explosions in the country	4264
769	Research Scholarships for Sanskrit	4265
770	Passengers from Ceylon	4265
771	Oil survey in Brahmaputra Valley	4266

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
772	Implementation of Pay scales	4266
773	Hindi as language of Delhi Administration	4266–67
774	Northern Zonal Council	4267
775	Ban on Drinking in public	4268
776	Japanese credit to India	4268
777	Oil India Ltd	4269
778	Confirmation of Civil employees in Defence establishments	4269

U.S.Q. No.		
1406	Fall in Central Tax collection in Punjab	4270
1407	'Tandi-Kuhl' in Lahaul	4270
1408	Import of steel	4270–71
1409	Steel allotment to Maharashtra	4271
1410	Ground water resources in West Bengal	4271—73
1411	Excise check post, Kotla (Kangra Distt).	4273–74
1412	Foreign Exchange for Kerala State Central Library	4274–75
1413	Urban basic school in Delhi	4275
1414	Jungle warfare	4275
1415	Salary scales of university teachers in West Bengal	4275–76
1416	Social education in Himachal Pradesh	4276
1417	Primary education in Punjab	4276–77
1418	Monuments in Orissa	4277
1419	Free coaching to Delhi School students	4278
1420	Commission on Public expenditure	4278–79
1421	Mineral survey of Surat	4279
1422	Expenditure on Projects	4279
1423	Kurukshetra University	4279–80
1424	Working days in Universities	4280
1425	School campus in Ludlow Castle, Delhi	4281
1426	Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information	4281

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1427	Space Research Committee	4281–82
1428	Counterfeit Currency	4282
1429	Arrest pf smuggler at Palam	4282–83
1430	National Savings Certificates	4283
1431	Aid to African countries	4284
1432	Registration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Employment Exchanges	4285
1433	Multipurpose Tribal Blocks	4282—86
1434	Voluntary agencies	4286–87
1435	Delhi Polytechnic	4287–88
1436	Naval Dockyard, Bombay	4288
1437	Purchase of Defence stores	4288–89
1438	Purchase of Defence stores	4289
1439	By-product plants in Rourkela	4289–90
1440	Rest houses for Army personnel	4290–91
1441	Chromite ore	4291
1442	M.B.B.S. College, Agartala	4291–92
1443	Transportation of crude oil from Assam	4292
1444	Naga Home Guards in Manipur	4292–93
1445	Steel stockists	4293
1446	Report of Enquiry of New Asiatic Insurance Co.	4293–94
1447	Financial help to S. Kartar Singh	4294–95
1448	Payment of loans by private sector	4295
1449	Radio and Radar	4295–96
1450	Aid to Nepal	4296
1451	Increase in opium cultivation	4296
1452	Fake Insurance Company	4297
1453	Agricultural colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Punjab	4297
1454	Small Savings Scheme	4298
1455	Smuggling of diamonds	4299
1456	Census work in Madhya Pradesh	4300
1457	World position of Indian opium	4300–01

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1458	Adivasis	4301
1459	Lucknow floods	4302
1460	Vacant seats in Legislatures	4302–03
1461	Flying object in a Kapurthala village	4203–04
1462	Tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh	4304
1463	Archaeological excavations in Bikaner and Rupar	4304–05
1464	Tagore Birthday Centenary Celebration	4305
1465	Blast furnaces at Rourkela and Durgapur	4305
1466	Seizure of gold	4306
1467	Geological survey of Gujarat	4306
1468	State Education Ministers Conference	4307
1469	Theft of vehicle of Central Social Welfare Board	4307–08
1470	Grade I Officers and Stenographers Service Association	4308–09
1471	New Polytechnic in Delhi	4309
1472	M. V. *Andamans* and M.V. *Saleema*	4309–10
1473	Lower Division Clerks in Defence establishments	4310–11
1474	Chairman of Imphal Municipality	4311–12
1475	Seizure of plastic goods	4312
1476	Law Commission Report	4313
1477	Ban on the use of 'Ganja' and 'Bhang'	4313–14
1478	State Language Bills	4314
1479	Accounts of Indians in foreign banks	4314–15
1480	North Sikkim road	4315
1481	Visit by foreign journalists	4315
1482	Bharat Sevak Samaj	4315–16
1483	Hindi Communiques in Gazette	4316–17
1484	Printing of Prize Bonds etc., in Hindi	4317–18
1485	Language Teachers in Delhi schools	4317—20
1486	Purchase of Soviet aircrafts	4321
1487	Stenographers	4321–22

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1488	Cyclone in Tripura	4322–23
1489	Recommendations of the Pay Commission	4323–24
1490	Failure in Higher Secondary Examination	4324–25
1491	Hostels for University Girl students	4325
1492	Kiriburu and Barsua mines	4325–26
1493	Public Sector iron ore mines	4326—28
1494	Outlay of iron ore supplied to Steel Plants	4327—30
1495	Railway siding at Pomposh	4329
1496	New Universities	4329–30

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4331—33, 4335—38

(*i*) Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported raid by armed Pakistanis into the Indian village Bhairabnagar near Silchar resulting in the death of a girl and injuries to three others.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) promised to make a statement on a later date after ascertaining the facts.

(*ii*) Shri Rraj Baj Singh called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the reported decision of the Government regarding permission to private sector to set up pig iron plants up to one lakh tons capacity.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4333—35

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1162 dated the 1st October, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(2) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1311 dated the 5th November, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(3) A copy of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 dated the 26th November, 1960 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(4) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Notification No. G.S.R. 1375 dated the 26th November, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(*ii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 1377 dated the 26th November, 1960 under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(*iii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 1381 dated the 26th November, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(*iv*) List of concerns, who on reference to Government have been informed during the year 1959-60, that the concessions under Section 56A of the Indian Income-tax Act would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders.

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4338—40

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 9th September, 1960 to a Supplementary by Shri Raghunath Singh on Starred Question No. 1230 regarding Sanskrit Commission.

BILL PASSED . 4341

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-61 . 4342—4417

Further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61 concluded and all the supplementary demands were voted in full.

COLUMNS

MOTION RE: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXPORT OF SUGAR . 4417—74

Shri Rajendra Singh moved the motion *re* production, distribution and export of sugar. Shri Braj Raj Singh moved an amendment thereto. Shri Rajendra Singh replied to the debate. The amendment was negatived and the motion was adopted.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION . . . 4474—84

Shri H. N. Mukerjee raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer on the 16th November, 1960 to Starred Question No. 137 regarding P. L. 480 Funds for West Bengal.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1960] AGRAHAYANA 17, 1882 (SAKA) . . . .

Consideration and passing of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill and the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill and consideration of the motion *re* Sports in India.

GMGIPND—LS II—1503 Ai) LS—15-12-60—901.